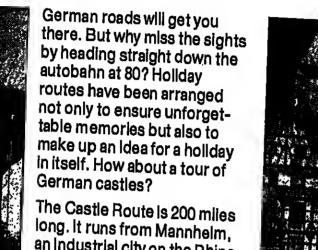


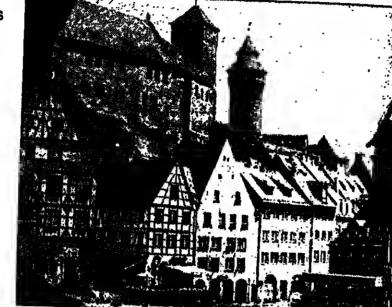
Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

The Castle Route

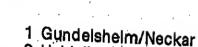


an Industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We racommand taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middla Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Haldelberg is still the city of the Student Prince, in Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albracht Dürer House.

Come and sae for yourself the German Middle Ages. Tha Castle Route will be your







2 Heldelberg 3 Nuremberg



FÜR TOURISMUS EV





enscher tells Moscow to ccept Geneva proposals

Foreign Minister Hans-Die- UN of the two German states, was in Genscher has relterated his to the Kremlin to take up the Western proposals at the Geneva medium-range missles.

04.9 October 1983

rond year - No. 1103 - By air

essing the UN General Asaem-Genscher made no mention of pova lateat atatement — for

he failed to see it as a direct reto President Reagan'a address General Assembly and to the US lalest Geneva proposals.

nd, he felt the statement was Inmore for domestic consumption sitention by Western public

sch, he will have reasoned, it to replying. And in this assumpwill have hit the nall on the

Genscher's speech, made on the ersary of the accession to the

IN THIS ISSUE

iral Europe tro op-out talke. orgotism negotiationa

acts of life force ther wasta-diapoaal

spproved is risky, as pecially

man at the court mandarina

keeping with the line consistently taken by the Bonn government and its prede-

One of its keynotes was the declared intention of continuing the course of cooperation and detente, is worth noting that Bonn continues to use the tenn "detente" whereas it accms to have been expunged from US political vocabulary for the time being.

Another was the express emphusis that recognition of Soviet security interests was accompanied by a demand for acknowledgement of the West's need for security.

"A Soviet monopoly in land-based medium-range missiles," he noted in this connection, "is aomething we cannot accept."

.This is an outlook Bonn has long and consistently held. It makes Bonn government policy predictable in every

That is a point Moscow ought to be prepared to acknowledge and to honour, as a majority of the Community of nutions has seen fit to do.

Herr Genscher was given more than polite applause by the General Assem-



Bonn Foreign Minieter Hane-Dietrich Gensoher (right) with American Secretary of State George Shultz. They were in New York for the opening of the United National general assembly, where Genschar made a epecoh,

bly for repeutedly using the terms "cooperation" and "detente."

He did so not merely in respect of East-West tles but also with u view to relations between North and South und in his plea not to trunsfer the clash between the two mujor military bloes to the Third World.

Hia address was thus very much in keeping with the anniversary on which it was mude, it well deserved to be read carefully la Muacow in particular: read, appreciated and borne in mind.

Dietrich Möller

Removal of border death-strip weapons 'marks no change'

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

the news that automatic shrapnel guns on the GDR's side of its border with the Federal Republic were being dismantled sounded sensational.

There were hopes it might mark the beginning of a less inhuman division of the country. But auch hopes were sadly

The unusual way in which the newa

was released from Munleh regrettably tended to make it more difficult to asgess the position accurately.

Germans in the GDR continue to be refused the right to travel and live where they want. The East Berlin government still keeps them locked up to prevent them from voting with their feet on so-called real socialism.

The means the GDR leaders use to prevent escapes from East Germany to freedom are a secondary consideration. hout saving that East Berlin is keen to keep a low profile.

The Wall, the death strip and electric rencea unmask the true neture of the political system that feels obliged to rely on them to such an appalling extent that the GDR authorities are eager to improve their outward appearance.

Such "security arrangements" have been perfected to auch a degree that East Berlin may now feel the automatic guns that ao openly testify to contempt for humanity are diapensable.

Any reduction can but be welcomed. but optical improvements to what is still a lethal ayatem are not enough. The order to ahoot escapers still epplies.

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 29 September 1983)

his brief on missiles issue

Kohl prepares

C 20725 C ISSN 0016-8858

Donn Chancellor Helmut Kohl wants the Bundestag to endorse the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany in a debate on 21 No-

The Social Democrats are already opposed to the idea. They feel it would bo wrong to reach a decision on the missiles as long es the Geneva talks are atill in progress.

Yet stationing them is part of tho Nato plan of action drawn up in 1979, when Social Democrats Helmut Schmidt and Hans Apel were respectively Chancellor and Defence Minister

So the Opposition may find the former Chancellor and his Defence Minister called in evidence against it, as it

The timing is not alone in being controversial. Doubts have been voiced whether a mere majority vote in the Bundesteg would be aufficient to justify stationing the new missiles in Germany.

Some call for legislation, others for n constitutional amendment: Root and branch opponents of "mlasile moderniaction" ergue that there con be no legal basis, merely an obligation to offer resistance.

So the clashea have only just begun. They will grow more heated, especially outside Parliement. That is why it is all the more important for the Bundestag to stand by the original concept.

So far Nato and Bonn have stood by the dual-track policy of arms limitation telks end missile modernisation.

It is a matter not only of urging both Moscow and Washington to come to terms but also of being prepared to take eppropriate action if the telks break

Siegfried Maruhn (Westdeutsche Allgemeine, | October 1983)



DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE strasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German-German thaw, (Cartoon: Hansl/Kölner Stadt-Anzelger)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Central Europe troop-cut talks, the forgotten negotiations

utual balanced force reduction, or troop cuts in Central Europe, Above all, there was the danger of a unilateral reduction in the number of is an idea that has been going the rounds for 24 years. The MBFR talks in eal long asseclated with the name of Se-Vienna have been under way for tha uator Mike Mansfield.

Tangible results have yet to occur for people in Europe despite talks beld by Nato and Warsaw Pact countries at the Hofburg in the Austrian capital since 30

The troops in line for cuts are those stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg in the West and in the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia in the East.

They include both these countries' own armed forces and allied troops stationed there, such as British and Canadian, US and Soviet troops.

MBPR terms of reference apply only to land and air forces, not to marines, border guards or paramilitary units. The arms and equipment of auch forces are not at issue either.

France is not represented at the talks, but its forces in Germany are tacitly included in the MBFR terms of reference.

The idea originated with a November 1959 proposal by Helmut Schmidt, in those daya a young Social Democratio Bonn MP, for a policy aimed at esta-bilshing an arms limitation and control zone in Central Europe.

In those days it was a novel idea that broke with a tabno in post-war Europe in viewing arms limitation in Central Europe separately from the German

it no longer linked readiness to make troop cuts with the demand for progress toward German reunification.

Useful and fascinating though the consent was, a further i4 years were to clapse until East and West by dint of juint endeavour came to terms on the legacy of the Second World War such as would pave the way for talks on arms ilmitation in Europe.

In other words, the political groundwork had first to be laid before talks about troop strengths could be held, ineluding US readiness to recognise tha Soviet Union as its superpower equal.

Thie groundwork also included a conscious decision by Bonn to come to terms with the division of Europe, and Germany, as an established fact acknowledged in treatles.

The one was leid by President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger, especially in the Sait talks with the Soviet Union; the other by the Ostpolitik of the Social and Free Democratio coali-

What then happened came as a surprise. In 1973 the Soviet Union entered the MBFR talks with aggressive, offensive political objectives, whereas the West from the outset went on to the de-

The Kremlin pursued three main aims: to establish that a balance already existed in the MBFR area, to prevent the Federal Republic from gaining too great a military clout by Soviet standards and to reduce the American milltary presence in Europe so as to loosen the ties between North America and Western Europe.

The Atlantic sillance in contrast was faced by the temptation felt by a number of Nato countries to reduce troop strengths unilaterally.

US troops stationed in Europe, a propo-

So Nato governments used the East-West talks first and foremost as a means of enforcing discipline within the ai-

Only secondarily were they interested in ending the troop strength aupariority they felt Eastern MBFR countries enjoyed, especially the Soviet Union, and in then striking a balance at a percepti-

This complete contrast in the two eldes' negotiating positions found visible expression in the data dispute. It remaina unresolved and keenly contested by arms control experts civillan and military on both sides.

According to Western estimates tha Warsaw Pact has about 150,000 more men stalloned in the MBFR area than it has so far admitted to.

The Kremiin with its pathological inclination toward secrecy has greatly aided those in the West who have talked in terms of troop cuts but never eeriously considered coming to tarms with the Russians on force reductions of any relevance for military accurity.

The East did not see fit to reply to the estimates submitted by the West until

It claimed in 1976 thoro were lung and air forces in the Warsaw Pact countries concerned totalling 987,300 men, including 805,000 members of the lund forecs.

These figures differ considerably from Wastern estimates of East Bloc troop strengths. According to the West the Warsaw Pnet hus 1,163,000 men undar arms in the countries in question, Including 972,000 members of the land

Bids to free the MBFR talks from the trammela of the data debate by means of accompanying maasures have so far been to no avail. These ara mainly envisaged as advan-

ce notice of manoeuvrea and limitation of their size and the like. They are ideas borrowed from the Helsinki CSCE debato and aimed mainly at reducing mistrust, fostering political confidence-building and alleviating

fears of a aurprise attack. But such idens, put forward by the West aince 1979, have falled to make hendway, and unless all the algns are misleading the same fata lies in store for the lateat ideas submitted by the ex-

In place of agreement on initial data they now envisage a procedure by which both aldes initially reduce their troop etrength to 900,000 amonths on verification.

Soviet Union would really effective mode of verifical unhindered nn-the spot State elections in Hesse and Bre-

Confidence-and

review conference in Madil

binding, militarily significant They are also to extend

Europe, from the Atlanticiet Providing politicians do the field to the play instinct perts, this project should held ter prospects of success that

talks in Vienna. Merging the MBFR talk Stockholm conference

even better idea. Stuttgarter Zehung 2

sporadic actions: wheat the same mayor Koachnik in fighting spite tension, arms control asherviolory. (Photo: Werek)

sione from the United States that by no means justifies the in responding with a lack of con-

Reagan was civil and courteous at General Assembly, and Eurohave much to be grateful to him this count.

civility is merely a moda of bebaand no substitute for political Friedrich Refricte Verlag County 22 500000 to might be prepared to reconsider come to terms.

you expect of the Geneva talks opportunity of blaming the Soviet for failure of the negotlations might well make do with tho netion of civility and technical ness to reach a compromise.

you are rejuctant to ebendon a negotiated settlement you aold forth the prospect of it being ally worth Moscow's while to ver its own shadow for once.

Christoph Bertram (Die Zeit, 30 September 1983)

This, it is argued, would be in the first infulfilled economic hopes dash without having owned up infulfilled economic hopes dash conference table. CDU chances in State polls

Western military men weet in cama as a ruda awakening for too keen on the idea slither after Kehl. The SPD mado gains Preparations will slight polls.

Stnekholm for the Code results show that the voters ex-

Confidence-and Secure is not of the government's econo-Measures and Dissumantal solicy. Although these were only it dutes back to a Free elections, they did reflect the na-taken up and upproved by a mood. Chancellor Kohl does not

Itially nimed at further dead ways unpepular austerity measu-confidence-building measures the main reason for the CDU's by the terms of the 1975 in source. Ha does not try to put a on by repeating tha old trulsm These existing cooling general election win is usually measuras include voluntariantal by a slump in State elections. cation of major military at less, it was no lightweight who and the echange of major determined the caretaker Prime Ministers.

They are to be joined by the the popular mayor of Frankaures that will as longer by their Wallmann.

They are intended to be the before, the CDU had also fail-binding militarity shadden.

they laid the blame on tha popularity of Helmut Schmidt and sympathy over the way he had been toppled from power in Bonn. Schmidt campaigned actively in that election. They can't blame Schmidt this time. So the result is a bitter one. Hesse's Social Democrats used nene of the national issues in their campaign. Börnar was spared having to deal with

any of the national problems that have aroused the public's emotions. He said nothing about the deploymant of new missiles and steered clear of security issues in general.

He did not need to say anything about the nation's economic problems, unemployment, cutbacks in social welfare, and the steel, coal and shipyard arises. It is not his but Bonn's business to deal with these matters.

Issues that once caused the Hesse SPD problems such as nuclaar waste processing and the extra runway for Frankfurt airport are problem no lon-Börner was therefore able to concen-

trate entirely on what had become his leitmotif: to get a clear majority in tha Hessa assembly (no one at the moment can claim an absolute majority of seats).

Hesse is economically better off than most other states and has been a Social Democratic bastion for 37 years.

But Börner failed. He remains the enretaker- prime- minister with -limitedpowers, more or less a man on probation who has to corner majorities on cueli Individual issuc.

Wallmann, a conclliatory man, fought the contest on personalities. He dld not benefit from uny bonus in Bonn, 'The disonehuntment with Bonn's

austerity policy was a handicap. Ho noithor can build un absolute mujority with the help of a coalition partner nor prevent a SPD-Green coalition. which is theoretically still possible.

The Free Democrats owa their return to the State assembly not to the votars' fascination with the libarals but to a miscalculation of the CDU.

Tha CDU'a gave a kiss of ilfe by urging the electorate to support the FDP. Without this the FDP would have suffered tha sama defeat in Hesse as in Bremon, where they were beaved out of tha assembly.

But an FDP fiasco in Hesse could hava shaken the very foundations of the coalition in Bonn. Wallmann'a sacrifica

But If the FDP survivas balow the national level only by CDU charity it will

cd to topple the SPD in Hesse. Then stigmatised as a bloe party - s danger it wantad to prevent by leaving its Social Democratle coalition partner last autumn. Can the Greens' claim to being the third force still be denied? Despite the return of some of

> tha Greens to the SPD, tha new party now stands a chance of consolidating itself. This is in contrast to a decade and a balf ago when tha extrema rightlst NPD which comered some right wing votes at the expense of the established parties. But that spectacular successes proved a flash in the pan. It is up to the Greens to demonstrate whether, tolerated by their motley grassroots, they are capabla of becoming domesticated in parliamentary terms and of respecting the system.

Until they have proved that they are not a peripheral fad but a political force toba reckoned with, nobody should regard the Greens as suitable coalition partners.

In the other Social Democratic bastion. Bremen, the election was routine. The only surprise was the extent of the faith the electorata showed in Mayor Huns Koschnik - especially in view of -the fact that he has more crises than any other state laader: shipyards, steel, shipping and high unemployment that is still growing.

His gains were not due to political brilliance but to steadfastness and the mattar-of-fact manner in which ha presents the situation.

In any event CDU succesa in Bremen wus always unlikely. With its Bonn power basa it could have contained tho Breman crises.

But ao far it has been sitting on the fence, very much like the Bonn Economio Affairs Minister, Count Lambsdorff

Tha effects on Bonn - Kohi and Genecher, Brandt and Vogel - of the two atata elections are somathing different. Neither side is safe from coming to the wrong conclusions.

The Bonn government could be tempted to use trivial marketing techniques and be guided by what pollsters assume to be public wishes.

Whatever mistakes the government made in its efforts to come up with a balanced austerity policy, this policy must be continued in principle.



(Cartoon: Murschetz/Die Zeit)



A jubilant Börner after the Haese elentinn, (Photo: dpa)

It is not this but another, more important, weakness that an analysis of Kohl's policy shows: lack of leadership.

The Chancellor took office without a great stock of ideas. All he brought was pragmatic work concept.

Helmut Kohl mada a polat of maintaining continulty in bis foreign policy and his Deutschlandpolitik, which boosted his Intarnational lamge. But there were were no sweeping vis-

tas in his austerity policy, the cutbacks In social security and his economic concepts that were supposed to have been the essence of tha vaunted about-turn.

The public disputes over the right approach between the top men of the coalition fueled the impression of Kohl's indecisiveness and detracted from his

The disappointment with Kohi is most noticeable within his own party and ita sympathisers.

Much of what ha doas differs from former Chancellor Schmldt's policy only in dosage and the manner of presentation.

Schmidt also wunted to cut back on social benefits but was unable to push this through his own party.

A balunca sheet of Kohl's policy shows that it is most effective in internal security where Interior Ministor Friedrich Zimmermnnn (CSU) reigna

But in that field, the conservatives satisfy only their owa followers. They don't win sympathy from any outsiders. With it all, Kohl's position is undi-

sputed. There is no rival in sight. Unlike the CDU, the SPD leadership can draw encouragement from the outcome of the two stata elections.

But it should realise that the conditions that earned Börner bis succeas cannot be applied to the national SPD, whera the very problems that were important in Hesse play a major role: security, economic and social policy. It is here that the Social Democrats have falled to correct the diffuse Image that has existed since their national election defeat in March.

Chairmaa Willy Brandt and parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel give priority to keeping the party together ruther than drafting a clear policy thut could put them back in Bonn.

The Hesse election outcome was a bitter lesson for the Kohl-Genscher coalition and an unmerited encouragement for the Social Democrats.

But this has in no way changed nationai parspectives. The danger lies in the possibility that the country's two major parties will draw wrong conclusions from the Hesse election - one year after the changa in Bonn. Kurt Becker

[Die Zeit, 30 September 1983)

Reagan brings new impetus to Geneva bargaining table

President Reagan, under pressure from the Bonn government, among others, has given the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles a fresh stimulus. They had been merely marking time.

His foremost and most interesting concession is that America no longer inelsts on establishing an on-the-spot counterweight to Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe.

Providing the Russians were to agree to a worldwide limitation and reduction in intermediate-raage nuclear forces America, he said, would not seek to station missiles in Europe to strika a balance with the entire Soviet arsenal.

This formula, which it is now up to the US and Soviet negotiators in Geaeva to sound out, is deliberately couched in vague terms.

It is primarily aimed at the Soviet SS-20 arsenal in Asia and intended to oblige Moscow, which has constantly refusnegotiate on its missile launching pads in Asia at Geneva,

Theoreticeily, President Reagan's formula even allows of a more generoue interpretation. It could be taken to mean that the Soviet Union was tacitly being allowed to retain a missile advantage in Asla in return for dropping its constant clamour for the British and French missiles to be included in the Geneva talks.

America has no intention of renouncing its right to station medium-range nuclear missiles in the Par East but it does not necessarily propose to imple-

Does this mean Mr Reagan has pushed open a back door to compromise? Despite the latest American proposals that isn't the way it looks.

The Soviet Union has not made play with British and French missilee for their own sake; its clear aim has been to blook the stationing of any new US misalles in Europe.

That is an unacceptable state of af-fairs for both the United States and its ailles, and Mr Reagan's latest proposal leaves no doubts on this acore.

So the gap between the sides' negotlating positions remains a gaping chasm. Once only, in July 1982 when the Geneva walk in the woods' compromise was mooted, has it looked as though Moscow wanted to allow the West to station at least a limited number of new US missiles in Western Eu-

But the Kremlin's attitude has since growa sleadily tougher. Tass, the Soviet news agency, dismissed the Reagan proposal even before its detaile were formally announced as "smelling strongly of the old and hated pseudo-zero op-

Might the Geneva talks nonetbeless. end in compromise? Fundamental differences cannot be bridged by purely technical concessions.

There is a popular call for the world powers to show greater mobility in Geneva, but bridges are not built by moving to and fro oo cither side of the river.

There has been no lack of movement

The transmitted the continue

in all correspondence please quols number which appears on the i selensia, above your address

of this kind in Moscow, Washington either. What America continue with

mething entirely different with a political outlook make the Kremlin feel coo Wushington was worthwhile In the pust Washington ha

ban on political communicates There has niways been the intensified arms built-up and Centinued from page 2
of economic sanctions being their invasion of Afghanistan,

These may worry Mosor in ressure on Poland and the combi-are hardly designed to establish of incompetence and callousness nimum of confidence needed a sowed in shooting down the Ko-de Mr Andropov and his sumbo jet have weighed heavily on bank on cooperation with add as.

True, the Russians bear and responsibility for shaking the tions of confidence on which ties must be based.

Their all-out arms build Continued on pegt!

Editor-in-Chief: One Heinz Egior: Next In English language sub-edior Sinon Stal

Advertising rates list No. 15 — Antium subscription DM 45.

Printed by Druck- and Verlagshau Braman-Barneethiel, Distributed in AVA 1958, Inc. 840 West 24th Str 10011. All articles which THE GERMAN TRI published in cooperation with the i lasting newspapers of the Faderil Ri Dy. They are complete translations of a no way abridged not addressly redrafte



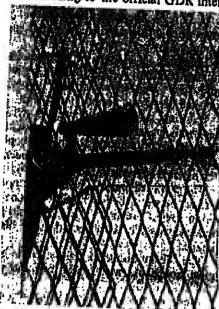
Some self-shooting devices removed from border zone

E ast Germany has begun to dismantia some of the 54,000 automatio shooting devices along the intra-German border. But whot remains is still a near impenatrable system of minefields and watchtowers.

This process, however, is going hand in hand with a propaganda attempt to give the Wall an element of raspectable

Using a brochure with a spider as cover ploture, the GDR has now launched a massive drive to justify the Walt end the death strip along the 1,378.1km border that separates the two Germanies.

According to the official GDR inter-



as used on the border.

pretation, the flight of more thon one million of its citizens before 13 August 196t (when the Wall was built) and of close to 200,000 who have braved the minefields and the automatic shooting devices since then was the work of "gangsters and bounty hunters."

Since 1945, the brochure says, these people have sowed uncertainty among the population and stuck the "label of human tragedy" on escapces, "wrapping the whole thing in the glossy paper of human rights hypocrisy."

The current campaign is not the first attempt by Bast Berlin to eriminalise the mass exodus from Germany to Ger-

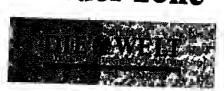
In 1944, when the victorious Ailied forces decided to divide the German Reich Into occupation zones, they drew the borders between the British and American zones on the one hand and the Soviet zone on the other along tha old provincial border lines.

The guard duty along the demorcation tines originally rested with the oc-

There is no known instance of Soviet troops having deliberately shot Germans who illegally crossed the demarcation line.

After firing warning shots. arrested people, detained them for a few hours or days in the basement of the local military headquarters.

This changed from one moment to the next when the Soviets turned the guard functions over to the "armed officials" of the GDR, which was founded in 1949.



GDR parlance reflected tha developments along the intra-German border in the terminology used for people moving between East and Weat. The border crossers of the immediate post-war years became "barrier crashers" and, later, "tunnel diggers" - people who used bravado and ingenuity in their bid

Since it began building tha Waii in 1961, East Bertin has catoblished a death strip along the entire border seporating it from West Germany.

The past 22 years have seen the creation of a formidable accurity aystam that has been technically updated from year to year. The idea behind it was to prevent East Germans from voting with

As of 30 June 1983, this system consisted of a heavy matal fence along t,281.8 kilometrea, o double barbed wire fence along 47.7 kilometres, a protective strip with electric alerm devices that ore triggered by touching them along 1,160.8 kilometres, 190.1 kilometres of minefields and 428.5 kilometres studded with 54,000 automotio shooting devices of the SM70 and NS50 i type.

Eech of these devices packs t10 shorp-edged, cube-shaped projectiles with dumdum properties.

This means that anybody hit by these projectiles is likely to sustain irreparable injuries, as shown by the records of West Garman surgeona who altended to

Not only does the device violata the human rights conventions signed by the GDR (UN human rights provisions and the Heisinki Finni Act). It also violates internotional law.

Like the Federal Republic of Germony, the German Democratic Republic is legal successor of the Reich, which signed the Hogue Convention barring the usa of dumdum ammunition.

Eost Berlin has never withdrown from the Convention, which was signed in 1899 and 1901.

tn addition, 29,5 kilometres of the



Border layout: t. Waming notice 2, Warning notice. 3. Border path marked by stone, the helpers with more than 100 specifier net fencing about 1.8 metres high (about 5ft 10in). 6. Cleared strips of varying wide the helpers with more than 100 specifier net fencing about 2.4 metres high (about 7ft 10 in). 8. Single row of wire net fencing about 2.4 metres high (about 7ft 10 in). 8. Single row of wire net fencing with substant skills have worked overhigh (about 10ft 6in) with automatic scif-shooting device, 9. Access road for vehicle 10. For two or more years. curlly strip. 11. Workmon's path. 12. Concrete watchtower. 13. Concrete watchtower with the strip observation bunker. 15. Light obstacle, 16. Border contact/communication point continues of Africa, Asia and Latin 10in). 20. Protective strip with electrical and sound warning installutions (Schematic representation).

gure applies only to the immediate vicinlty of the border and not to the barriers further inland). There are \$31.8 kiiometres of ditches to prevent vehicles from passing. Of these, 589.2 kilometres ore fortified

There are 1,335.5 kliometres of roads for the border guard vehicles, of which t,278.6 kilometres are fortified.

There are light-barriers along \$4.6 kilometres ond dog runs for the horder guards' 1,131 doga. There are 794 pillboxes/trenches, of which 587 are ninde of concrete.

The border has 669 concrete watchtowers, 55 of wood or steel, plus 35 obaervntion posts.

Escopers who inve been lucky enough to pass this formidable security eystem still have to get through the soculied "Stolin inwn" immediately behind the metal fenco. This consists of steel mnts three metres wide studded with 10 to 20em steel spikes.

On top of oil this, the hinterland (obout 500 metres before getting to the nctuoi demoreation lino) has its own protective berbed wire fence. And then there is a zone about four to five kliometres from the border with electric alarm devices and booby traps of various kinds.



This was when the systematic scaling A section of the border between the GDR and the Federal Republic, Self-shooting off of the East German people from the devices and dog patrol areas are part of the system, Note double tange at right.

HETHIRD WORLD

to grips at grass roots



Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst German Development Scrvice was founded 20 years ago to

was modelled on the American Corps and the development aid isalisns of the churches. The voluntary helpers wera meant to ement official development aid.

accepts only applicants who iin encompasses 165.7 completed their vocational trainthis, i 10.8 kliometres conso lit gives preference to those who made of concrsta block the already had some working expehigh. This is supported by the tothis way, it differs from the tems similar to these along temes peace corps. the border.

Of the 191,559 people with Mork in the poorest countries refugees from t3 August 1916 the hardship, adjustment ond coping 1983, 38,515 were described the expected difficulties.

1983, 38,515 were described the expected difficulties.

creathers who put their lives to pay is very low by the atandards in getling through the desire of affluent country like Germany. Were Injured in the proof of the government provides DM2,500 one distinct and the cases a cost of diving allowance.

One distinct and the government provides DM2,500 one distinct and the cases a cost of equipment and an olioties were recorded by the last one on the return home, to help out Work Group in West Bells on employment in found.

In the little on its register.

The intra-German bother of the bells of their varied skills and ring around Berlin are guards around the societ Military Additionally and the government ond the Soviet Military Additionally and the government ond the Soviet Military Additionally puts particular emphasis on social-

bock us i December 1946. Il puts particular emphasis on sociai-

One border brigsds opin and economically disadvantaged the Baitic coast (30ikm). So will be be arised through the experience the Poland and Czechosiovskis.

These troops (they were talk the principles once caused politically in the late 1940s) was a specific because of fears that the under the command of the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry. At certain the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists bent Interior Ministry in the later would turn into activists and the later would turn into activists and the later would turn into activists a

under the command of the Dele

Continue on page?

Army".

comrades.

this type of peace acrvice should help reform society at home.

Tha "New Frontler" Kennedy envisoged at tha time was not o Ocrman objective in the 1960s.

During tha founding ceremony of DED, tha then Chancellor Konrad Adenaucr is said to have asked the person sitting next to him: "Would you sand your child to such a ptace?"

Germany's bureauoracy aaw no point In using public funds to finance a movamant whose members would later sow unrest in their own country.

Here is what the Bonn Foreign office is said to have thought: "Helped by Garman embassies and missions abroad, young idealists are to go to developing countries of all places to look for Romanticism's Blua Flower."

This shows that the government feared that returning development helpers could turn into a politically irritating group of paaceful revolutionaries who could use their personal experiences in the developing countries to meddle in official development policy.

DED's stance, on the other hand, was that the development helpars would contributa towards tha leorning process of German acciety and bring obout a devalopment policy that would be gearcd to the interests of the people in the Third World and respect their values.

Its aim, the argument went, was not to provide charity but to cooperate on a partnership basis without wanting to graft European ideas on to Third World

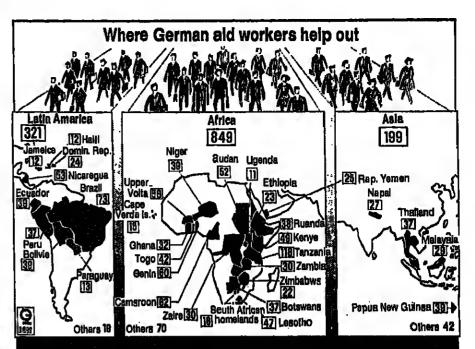
Culturas and customs of the Third World peoples had to be respected.

This has repeatedly led to difficulties. In tslamio countries, for example, where female development helpars were assigned tasks that did not fit latamic ldcaa of a woman's role in society.

It has often proved very difficult to overcome problems tactfully. DED has made a point of steering clear of a paternailatio attitude.

In taking stock of the past 20 years, DED is realistic enough to accept the fact that it has not achieved a grand partnership between the Federal Repubilo of Germany and the Third World. But it has imparted some impatus to development there.

Günter De Thior (Rheinische Post, 3 September 1983)



EEC nations agree to change Lomé Convention priorities

EC nationa have agreed to change devalopment aid priorities. The decision was made of a meeting in Berlin between the EEC and nations of ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacifie).

The meeting, of the consultative os-sembly of the EEC-ACP, was to prapare the ground for the third Lome Convention negotiations this month in Lux-

The Lomé Convention goveros aco-



nomic relations between the EEC and nations in Africa, the Pacific Ocean and Sixty three ACP countries were repre-

sented by 252 delegates at the Bertin meeting, held in the Berlin Reichstog. The European Community will enter the Luxembourg negotiations with the

avowed intention to pay more attention than hitherto to the ladividual needs of the ACP countries and to concentrata Community aid on agriculture and food

No concrete figures as to the amount of money to be provided by the EBC during the five-year period of Lome III (1985 to 1990) were given in Berlin.

There was heated debate over tha recommendation by one EEC group that the Loine II budget of DM14bn be

While Euro-MP Katharina Focke (SPD) called for more and better devetopment old, the president pof the ACP-EC conference, Picter Dankert of the Netherlands, sald that he could not see ald being being lacreasad, because national budgets were under pressure.

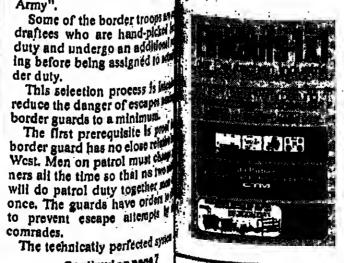
Since the Lomé Convention that was first aigned in 1976 and extended in 1981 provided only for financial atd without defining objectives, the EEC representatives now want to draft political concepts in a bid to establish a permenent "policy diatogue" with the ACP countries, says German Euro-MP Rudolf Luster (CDU).

The two Lome Conventions so far have provided the ACP countries with atable export earnings from agricultural commodities and minerals and ensured their access to EBC market (no tariffs are charged on 95 per cent of ACP ex-

But some delegates said that the wish more farm imports to the BEC for be palanced by the fact that Spain and Portugal are to join. This would cause aome straja over agriculture.

> F. Diedrichs (Dte Well, 24 September 1983)

In 1974, they were awarded 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufectures whet?

Find auppliers end producte, aand for quotatione, compara acurces of supply, cut costs by buying at lower pricas.

This is e reference work every buying department should heve at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaadla:

Producta, including 9,000 treda marks, ere erranged elphabeticelly, complete with

menufacturer's or supplier's

A telephone number is listed for each auppliar.

1,400 pegee A4, indaxed in Englieh and French. Prica; DM68.16 post frea in

Garmeny, DM75 clf sbroad.

Ordar direct from ue or from



DAV-Verlagshaus Postfach 11 03 20 D-6100 Darmatadt Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (06151) 33661

New facts of life force change in IMF role

Anetary Fund conference in Washnations.

If the talk at the International Monetary Fund conference in Washnations. ington wes not for the layman. The financial technicalitics were too involved for that.

But as eablnet ministers, central bank heads and other high-powered experts swapped their unintelligibilities, they themselves missed the point.

It must have amused former German economics minister Karl Schiller, whese International reputation in the field (he is a former bead of the Club of Tan) makes bim a welcome guest at conferences such as these.

For the meeting talked about the "enlarged access" to IMF resources to the point where it forgot to discuss naw allocations of the IMF's artificial money, tha Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

But there is a certain American strategy behind this. The IMF, which about a dozon years ago had to abolish its system of fixed exchango rates, losing its truo raison d'etra in tho process, has progressivoly become an instrument with which to avert failure to pay debts.

Whanever and wherever financial disaster looms, the fund is expected to and does - act as the fire brigada.

Last year, it bailed out oil-rich Mexico with the belp of the industrial countries' declining foreign exchange reserves. Now, it is Brazil that is crying for

Debtors rely on the IMF for o ballout, but the fund dopends on the industrial nations for funds.

Whon central banks of industriel countries accept SDRs this waters down their foreign oxchange reserves. In essence it means an additional loan to the

But the IMF is in no position to oct

It was founded in July 1944, us a means of warding off off economic and financial calamities like these of the early 1930s and to ensure stable exchun-

The fact that the Americans have adopted a teugher atanca than the Europeens and that they are for the moment putting sema sand in the international debt machinary is not purely a negative trend.

With the delay in approving the eightb increase in contributions, (which is due more to Congress than to the US Administration) and the sopbisticated mathematics of tha "enlarged access", the Americans signalled caution for the

Those who, like the commercial banks that are worried about the repayment of their loans, now oppose this tough stance ahould remember how much criticism there was osciler when the IMF was, rightly, eccused of promoting world-wide inflation and hence

It is true that the Americans lack the ability to diffarentiate. On the one hend they are considering refinancing several hundred billion dollars worth of unpaid Latin American debts for the saka of thair own commercial banks. On the other they haggle with the World Bank (which is concerned with the poorest countries) over whether the member nutions ahould boost its lending resources by US\$8.8bn or US\$12 bn.

The whole thing is ruther ridiculous. und in any event the American signul

The world has allowed the debt crisis te anse, and the reletively easy access to IMF funds is one of the reasons for the fect that 40 countries have declared themselves insolvent.

Rescheduling operations heve become feshlonabla in an era when meny peepla would like to revort to the gold stundard as a regulatory mechanism ugainst the constently rising monay sup-

But now matter how one twists end turns things: nothing goes nnymore without the IMF (which its spiritual futher, John Meynard Keynes, never wanted to beceme an muxiliery economic government for 40 rescheduling

The West's financiel system was streng enough two years ngo to cope with Peland's debt. But this involved n maximum of US\$28bn. But will it also be oble to cope with Brazil'a US\$90bn ond tha US\$20bn to US\$40bn each of the larger Latin American countries?

It will probably have to cope. A pockaga deal for Brazil is already baing

Tha more a debtor owes the stronger his position. Nobody can afford to let such a country down - especially in view of the possibility that the country in debt will almply refuse to honour its debts, o distinct possibility in the case

All that cen be done is to guin time. But the hopes that are pinned on this extre tima ere as surprising ns the fuct thot top internetional banks have lent their depositors' money to shaky custo-

Tha oconomic upturn that is elcorly in evidence now will rectify many problems, some sey.

Maybe it will. But considering the size of the dehts, such a hope scems

Still, nobody will plungo into un nbyss; and that is all that counts - for

Franz Thoma (Suddeutsche Zettung, 28 September 1983)



Brazil

tionury economic growth.

Stoltenberg, speaking at the conference in Washington, ingainst excessive pessimismus World indebtedness, Lower rutes world-wide, the improve situation and the general upon help udjustment.

110 emphusised his concern US hudget deficits. There I muln reason for high interests over the world.

He also called for market opened up ao developing of could export to meet their dell

On the much disputed in crensed IMF credit facilities in trics in finnnnelsi trouble, Sub sald that he regarded the "energy cess" as justified once the aire cided increase of quotas for 18 ward boosts the deposits of the countries, thus increasing be ending resources,

In addition, the IMF work to fall back on the funds provide the ten leading industrial appears funds have been raised from UNA US\$18.5bn.

The US Congress still opposite tification of the contribution and this means that additional fine illies provided for the individual to th nancially strong countries made to enable the IMF 10 pd committeents to the weaker parts

Stoltenberg called on the old port to the IMP in order to mile ternational faith in the imfi capability. He did not mention by name.

Snooping for credit information becomes a big business

terping to find out private infor-tation about people's financial is becoming a big business. About 332 | bloom of German firms uso credit infor-agencies to get information. regreened by one of the big crainfeations, It doesn't mattar whe-

> some cases, tha firms use "field to snoop by questioning bours. There have been allegations

of the biggest organisations are defence of the (Schutzgemeinschaft für alige-Vereine Creditreform e. V.

loan terms data banks of the Wiesbaden-Schufz with its branches scatterlever the country contain informa-Frankfurier Runds (green) German bousebold) "but it id just se well be 23 or 24 million." member of the management puts

The tough terms the large of the Monctary Fund (IMF) well consumer loans of up to the ches to loans to developing \$50,000 are screened by Schufa.

should not be misinterpreted the of the main sources of data is go, uccording to the Bonn governor the secoents. When opening an action of the Bonn Finence Minister General bank customers usually have to tonberg says that the IMF well information may be forwarded to that are much criticised in the life of the contact of th



also has necess to customers' accounts with mall order firms and department

Access to Schufa Information is basad on reciprocity, meaning that com-panies that use Schula must also feed it information on their customers.

Businesses are the target of inquires also. Schufa and its fellow agancies have had a seven per cent risa in inquiries this your.

Another agency, Schimmeipfeng GmbH of Frankfurt, says it is Europe's

It says inquiries about businesses are also an the increase because during recession, businesses need thore information on other businessos.

"Our economy with its 15,900 insolvencies, failing profits and stagnating sales in 1982 prompted a growing number of small companies to resort to this typa of information.

'Whan liquidity is strained unpaid bills can easily bust a business. It is above all the smaller firms that suffer huga interest losses due to customers who drag their fact when it comes to paying their hills."

41 1 41 A

Charles and the second

and the second of the second

The state of the s

Schimmelpfeng which has wholly owned subsidiaries in Austria, the Netberlands, Belgium and Denmark and employs 1,500 people, had a growth rate of 11.3 per cent in 1982. Business in tha first half of 1983 rosa another aight

Schimmalpfeng's scenario for the future: "New Information services and tha usa of modern technology hold the promisa of a larga number of naw customers. Swift access to credit information - for instance through videotext - creates new markets.

Tha Nauss-based Verband der Vereine Creditreform e. V. already answers five million credit inquiries a year.

The organisation, founded under the name of Verein Barzahlung in 1879, has 107 branches with 80,000 firms as mem-

The Nuremberg branch alone has more than 2,000 membars who pay an average of DM35 to DM40 per information. There is a discount for quantity.

Creditreform, which also has a colloction agency, had a total turnover of DM151.88m in 1982, up 11.9 per cent against the previous year.

The credit information section employs 1,414 people, of whom 90 work at the Nuremberg branch.

Every new staff member undergoes a six to nine-month training pariod. This applies particularly to flold workers who interview companies and are Creditreform's most important source of information.

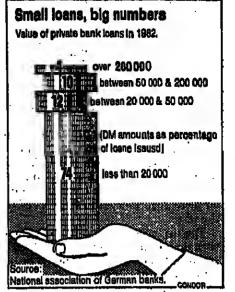
Many companies quite willingly permit Creditreform to look at their balanca aheets. But, as one organisation employee puts it, "there are always some who have tall talea to dish out."

As a rasult, the credit information agencies resort to methods less direct than asking a company for information about Itself.;

Field workers interview suppliers, business partners and neighbours. There is nothing the victims of this snooping can do because the courts consider this practice legitimate.

Another source of Information is the companies register. Every company on record goes into the credit information data banks. The Nuremberg branch of Creditreform has two to three employees whose only job is to update this sort of information.

Askad about other sources of information, a Creditreform spokesman



says: "We must see what the possibilities are in each individual case."

One of these possibilities is to ask the person's employer. Another source of information is government authorities, but there are problems with data abuse regulations.

Critics of the credit information system also point to the invesion of privacy by data abuse, saying that the catchphrasa "man of glass" bas long been a reality.

· Some point to the fact that much of that which the opponents of the census and the new ID card are trying to prevent has been a general practice in the credit information business for years.

But the business operates within tha law. The faderal act governing the protection of personal data permits the "storing of these data providing there is no reason to assume that this invades the legally protected privacy of the person concerned."

Section 34 offers a bit of balm. It reads: "The porson concerned can denand to see all data stored about him." Section 35 states: "Incorrect personal data must be rectified. They may not be divulged if the person concerned denica thair correctness and if this can be neither proved nor disproved."

The statement regarding Schule bank customers now bave to sign provides the address of the local branch of the organisation, where the customer can demand access to data stored about

The question as to liability in case of wrong information is still unclarified.

It will hever be known bow many businessmen were unable to obtain needed supplies duo to wrong information. how many consumers were denied a bank loan and how many job applicants were turned down (some personnel departments cooperate with Schula on a reciprocity basis).

Wolfgang Mayer (Nilraberger Nachrichten, 10 September 1983)

Changes along the border

'Continued from page 4 political, ideological and psychological

brainwashing of the border troops has evidently not been enough for the East Berlin leadership. It has become known that the re-

search and development departments of the Zeiss works in Jena and the Technical University in Dresden bave been working for the past five years on a new "security and defence system" to prevent sabotage by East Germany's own man official parlance is called the "anti-fascist bulwark." (Die Wett. 29 September 1983)

A laser system that responds only to the human body is to be introduced into the already formidable intra-Germen border. It is still unknown wbethar this is to

Land to the standard of the second

be used as a mere alarm system or whether it will be equipped to kill. The border guards are still under or-

ders to "detect, arrest and if necessary destroy border violators, be it with or without the help of technology."

. And they sre still under orders to "hit population against what in East Ger- the target with the first shot." Werner Kahl and Ingo Urban

entral Amerian countries will need 25 billion US dollars nid between now and 1990 to maintain per head income at the lovels of 1980, says a Latin American banker.

Carlos Manuel Castillo, president of Costa Rica's contral bank, was addressing a meeting in Brussels of European and Central American economists.

Another speaker Antonio Ordz Mena, sald that Europe, North America and Japan abould all open their markets to the region. This would help cut trade deficits. Ortiz is president of the Interamerican Devolopment Bank (IDB).

The central question at the meeting was how far Weatern industrial nations would go in helping Central American countries economically and structurally.

Castillo sald one billion dollars was needed immediately, a third to service debts, a third to help industry and the The meeting was instigated by Costa

Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. There were also delegates from the USA, Canada, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Brazli, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund sent observers.

IDB presented some projects drafted by them in conjunction with the World Bank and the IMF focus was on health, education and agriculture.

Mena sald massive International support was needed if these plans were in-

Let us export, says Central America banker

tended to revitalise the various national

The united stand in Brussels of tha six Central American countries wblch otherwise pursue conflicting policies - showed their determination to join forces in bringing about aconomic and social progress.

Mena, who sald that his bank would continue to offer its services as a co-ordinating and clearing institution, urged the immediate neighbours of the aix Central American countries and Europe, North America and Japan to help improve the trade deficits of the Central American nations by opening their mar-

It saems that the most hopes ore planed on the European nations and it was no coincidence that Mena stressed that the Common Central American Market was established at the same time as the EEC. Yet so far it had achieved little.

He urged Europe to provide major impetus to get the Common Central American Market off the ground. Josephus Loeff, deputy director-ge-

nerel for foreign relations at the Brussels Commission, chiled cooperation with Centrel Americo u focal point of tha EEC's development policy.

He sald that about helf of the Community's aid for Latin America went to Central America.

The EEC Council of Ministers had Increased the Community's ald for Centrnl America by DM65m to DM250m in

Tho emphasis is on agricultural development and atructural reforms, and efforts to improve the current account balances, he said. He dampened excessive Latin American axpectations by pointing to the Community's strained budget and to

tha fact that international ald could naver amount to more than help towards self-help. Tha concrete result of the Brussels meeting was to agree on holding additional meetings on expert levels when practical project possibilities are to be

evaluated.

Financing issues within an IMF framawork was to have been discussed at the annual IMF meeting in Washington. Another meeting is to be held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, next March at cially strong countries to give tha latest in conjunction with the governors' meeting of the Interamerican DePolitics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are. to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint. Aussenpolitik, the quarterly foreign affairs raview, gives you

facts at first hand for an annual DM50 plus p&p. Write today for a sample copy of the English edition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Holstainischer Kemp 14, D-2000 Hamburg 78, Federal Rapublic of Germany, Tel. (040) 228 06 09.

9001	April 1997 and San
Garman Garman Garman Graign Affaira Review	Company of the Compan
	Nemo
	Address
Editorial	a de la casa de la cas
kdoon boards	

advisory board Hainrich Bechloidt Kurt Georg Klasinger Walter Scheal Helmut Schmidt Richard von Weizsäcker

IOOEN

Harbart von Borch Commence of the second second and the state of the state of the state of Kiaus Ritter

velopment Bank, Wolf-Dietrich Stahnke (Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 September 1983) It is also en odd thing the monn about the state's by ESEARCH

reignty ure the seme people

give a damn about the state

PERSPECTIVE

Questioning Bonn sovereignty over missiles not valid argument

new line of ergument hes been A worming its way into politicel discussion. It makes the claim that the Federal Rapublio is not a sovereign state because foreign troops are still stationed there elmost 40 years efter the end of

The argument is used in connection with the planned deployment of Americao medium-range missiles in the Federai Republic of this year.

Such a move, the argument implies, is only possible because West Germans are not the real masters in their own

There is a mood of repreach about such criticism. The question is: who is being reproached?

To begin with, those German politicians and members of the older generation who keep on behaving as if West Germany hes equel rights among its western allies.

Sbarp criticism is elso levelled ageinst those in Bonn who, willingly or unwillingly, have jumped to "orders" from Washington.

There is disparagement for the Chencellor and his ministers, the party leaders end all those who give themselves airs. In reality, it is maintained, they ere no better than the marionettes in a Latin American banana republic, a term which has already been used.

However, there is more to the accusations then this.

It becomes clear that the criticism is not directed against Britain or France, even though these countries have the seme righte in West Germeny ee the United Stetes.

The critics heve trained their sights on the USA.

The Americans ere cleimed to be wanting to start a war in Eurepe (such claims heve even been heerd in Washington). To this end, they ere teking advantage of the fact that they have a free hand to do ae they please in tho to become a member of the organisa-"occupation zone" West Germany. viet Union veto on the Sccurity Coun-

There is also an elr of self-plty ebout this line of argument, the vague notion that everything would change for the better if only the Americans were driven out of the country and West Germany were to gain ita full so vereignty.

Before discussion these ideas, some observations must be mede.

It is true that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a completely sovereign state. It is subject to restrictions unknown to other countries.

This cannot be denied by referring to the wording of the Convention on relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952 and 1955), where the Federal Republic is said to have "the full powers of a sovereign state in its domestic and fore

For this egreement siso coateins the rights of the victorious powers in two important areas. The three powers maintain their rights and responsibilities "with regard to Berlin and Germany as a whole including the reunification of Germeny and a peace treaty agreement" and "with regard to the stationing of forces in germeny."

Such rights are not therefore based on the right of the victor but on a con-

The West German government and parliament at the time agreed to this



convention with a cleer conscience. Since then, no government in Bonn and none of the political parties heve claimed that thie agreement has been an uoendurable sheckle on West Germany.

It has been and remains in our interests for the victorious powers to reserve such rights. This becomes particularly clear in West Berlin, where there would loog since have been Communist rule had there been no western protec-

It elso lies in Federal German interests that the United States maintains a counterbalence in Germeny, es it does In other countries, to the overwhelmlug might of the Soviet Union.

isn't this worth acceptlag certain limitations to out sovereignty? After all, the degree of sovereignty lost is not too

Who could maintain that the Germany in this pert of Germany are gegged and bound, groaning under the jackboots of American soldiers, uneble to open their mouths?

The decision ten yeers ego by the Federal Republic of Germany to join

the United Nations was the result of the

A German mombership of the United

Nations wes impossible until relations

had been established between the Fede-

Although Bonn hed been involved in

tion would heve been blocked by a So-

ween the two Germen states during the

Brandt/Scheel era peved the way for

After the Basio Treety was signed bet-

ween the Federal Republic and the

GDR, Egon Bahr and Michael Kohl

begen discussion on the simultaneous

All that was then needed was the offi-

Powers, who saw their function of Alij-

ed Contrel Council "untouched in eny

Former Chancelior Willy Brandt's

first line during hia ineugurel speech

before the UN General Assembly: "My

people live in two states end does not

At the seme time he gave the assuran-

ce that the Federal Republic of Germa-

ny would not use the United Netions as

a "Wailing Wall for German interests."

ceese to see itself as one netion."

way" by German UN membership.

UN membership,

of the United Nations.

inner-German situation.

ral Republic and the ODR.

The ability to freely express aggressive entl-American oriticism shows how flittle our delly freedom is infringed by American troops.

including loss of one's job.

against the limitation of sovereignty we discover en old-fashioned ideo of the

Is the fact that the West German government and the West Germen parliament are bound to certain internetional regulations end are thus unable to do just as they pleese so incompetible with out national dignity?

We have already deliberately relinquished, certein rights of somereignty by joining the European Community, for example.

implications for our averyday lives than the rights reserved by the victorious powers. Yet no-one would claim that being a member of the European Community is incompatible with out natio-

The lot of out compatriots in the oastern pert of Germany is unenvioble. To let off steam neainst the Soviet Union in public means risking personul freedom

Behind the fashlonubla protests

This decision has had much greater

in September 1980, ambas

0.01 per cent.

programmes.

ioping countries.

Ten judicious years at the **United Nations**

the activities of the UN's special organisations as well es its subsidary and The West Germen UN mission has economic committees, and hed thus uckept to this resolve during the pust ten quired an observer status at the UN hoadquerters in New York, any ettempt

it has been very careful not to burden the international organisation with inner-German disputes. The Bonn representatives have shown greet restraint in all strictly political ac-

The Soviets would have insisted on the membership of the other German it has concentrated on economic, soclol end humenitarian fields, develop-The esteblishment of relations bet-

ment eid end environmental protection, The initietives teken by the West Germeny in the UN have mainly been hu-

ite greetest success is regerded as the adoption of a United Nations Convention on the Taking of Hostages in Dccember 1979. The West German UN representatives had worked on this convention for four years.

epplications to be filed for membership During these years the Bonn mission often discovered how easily initietives cial seal of epproval by the Four on humaniterien issues can find themselves entengled in emotionally-charged areas of conflict in such a multinational

The two German stetes were unanimously accepted es members of the The seme applies to Bonn initiatives on the ebolition or restriction of the United Nations vie acclametion in the General Assembly on September 18, death penalty, which wes referred to by Foreign Minister Hans-Diatrich Genscher in New York three years ego.

A sign of the increasing importence atteched to West Germeny within the internetionel organisation was ite election to the Security Council during the 1977/1978 session.

The GDR was put forward es representative country by the Soviet bloc countries three years leter and also voted or to the Security Council.

The accusation of the hiproital trials,

reignty is mainly made by porting the Greens and they rocketing Rumours are already wateribulations new "left-wing nationalism" riso in Wost Germany. This

concern in the United Sister iddeutsche Zeituno in Europo. In roulity, there is no by nrgument that the American

deploy missiles here na accord Munich-based Orbitel-Transstatus as "occupetion power" on und Raketen-AktiengesellsThe Americans didn't for two years following political usked for them. in fact for the the Americans were relucing to the Americans were relucing to the two years following political the Americans were relucing to the two years following political the Americans were relucing to the two years following political the Americans were relucing to the two years following political the two years followed contains the two years followed to the two years followed to allow the tw

What is more, the mississ in board did not take off in Zaire beforced upon us egainst the bys as used to be the case.

The West German governing pad of the Europeen Space the West German parliament Association, ESA, to the north of ed to the deployment of mississ wedshift town of Kiruna, about 300 is no agreement at the Grand leiters from the North Cepo.

his means a surprising change for If the missiles ere stational political bogeyman, which has in-not be the result of any last d making the production weepon reignty, but the consequency of available to such controversial linnee decision in which the product as as that of Mobutu or Gadaffy.

gans of the Federal Republication in the a partner to

ny were fully involved.

Pean space research did not tako

1Volfgan to from one day to the next.

tttannoversche Allgemeine, 21 space tocket constructor Lutz T. Koyser

Stuttgart bad not atepped down as ing director at Otrag, the new ch wouldn't have been possible et

diger von Wechmar became Athough he was a pupil of the space West German diplomat to the professor Eugen Sänger, end had presidency of the UN General stoped the Idees for the rocket mu-Aithough the Federal Revision system, he had alrea-only the 12th largest of the libratic

stutes, it moves up to forth his systems enables a more cost-ef-torms of financial contribute the transportation of sutclittes and makes its membership all the paylonds into the Earth's orbit. was the carefree ond nulve wuy in

During the 1982-1983 he chose crisis-ridden troubleperiod the Federal Republic to develop his ideas which got for 8.54 per cent of the UNite and his company into deep trouble 1981 the figure was DM i4411 one and abroad. This meant an end The size of this payment is a second abroad. The meant an end fact that almost half of the second successor, former PR man ut

tea contribute only the minimum and subsequently technical direc-Frank K. Wukasch, had, at leost The Germon contribution is the took on the job as managing the substential payments for my for in 1980, been pursuing a diffe-

nisations and special United Intelegy. han eye on the only European Admittedly, when found thing pad in Sweden, he saw the secretary-general Janvier Period to Sweden the summer with the concept of bundling visited Bonn this summer with the same with the same with the same of th

cd to "West Germany's most " surprising new take-off north of the ccircle: contribution" he did not many

He praised aspect in mind.

He praised above sli the formulation to the North-Sould above. We therefore felt it correct blems becomes to help solve in by using our mind. blems between industrialised and research, as used in Kiruna to oping countries.

In this respect, the two washes successfully did business

In this respect, the two washes successfully did business Brandt Papers compiled by the ESA and with the German Re-Chencellor Willy Brendt representations and Experimental Institute for valuable end realistic contribute was and Space Travel VIR). The latter Institution is re-United Netions will focus on the sible for coordinating all German gue rather than on regional common tense research activities on behalf of success is a question of summan government, a kind of Germany peoples of the world.

The Federei Republic of the world.

The Federei Republic of the was this institute which provided will have en important say in the inference of the local population, subina Lieuwan Can only take place between 7 (Frankfuner Allerman Decause of the attested rights of the

Lapps to hunt in the vicinity of the launching pad, now and egeln firing has had to be stopped altogether.

The DFVLR has also provided the Otrag with its mobile leunching plat-

Otrag hes had to accept considerable restrictions and tough security regulations In Sweden compared to the freedom it had during launching activities in Zaire and Libva.

After patiently waiting three weeks for good take-off weather, a smooth take-off was recorded. The wind had swept away the fog and derk clouds to enable a troublefree countdown.

This was also a premlere for Esrange, the first use of e liquid-propellant roc-

However, two-and-a-half seconds after take-off the West Germen scientists came in for a bad surprise.

The payload on board consisted of two experiments, one from the epace travel technology department of the Technical University of Munich, the other from the Technical Collega in Aa-

The Munich scientists had provided a mass spectrometer, whilst the experts from Aachen were hoping to test tha transmission of a video signal from the upper ranges of tha atmosphare.

Unfortunately, at a speed of one-anda-half times the speed of sound, the flight was affected by "aerocoustic phenomena", as the scientists termed it. The return parachutes on board failed

The take-off Itself went, as the DFVLR technicians put It, "down tho

Insteed of reaching the intended height of 33 kilometres, the rocket only climbed to 17 kilometres.

It was some consolution for the oxperts who had come from Munich that their carrier had stayed "exoctly on

The heud of Otrag, Franz Wukusch, is ulso hoping to stay on course now that contracts drawn up with the DFVLR permit further tuke-offe.

At present Munich is building ouc power unit each month. Ten are already rendy for usc.

The next objective is the testing of u two-stage rocket with u muximum loud of 250 kilograms take-off weight. This could then ochieve the performance of the high altitude rocket Sky-

lark, so often fired from Kiruna. Rudolf Mctzler

Ten per cent don't see why nuclea

energy is necessary. The remaining 15

ducted for the EEC Commission in

This was the result of a survey con-

When the same questions were asked,

However, this varies strongly from

Nuclear energy supporters increesed

in countries such as West Germany.

Fronce end Holland, l. e. in countries

where there is already considerable nu-

clear energy. But there were fewer in

Strongest opposition is in countries

in 1978, more supported nuclear encr-

gy: 44 per cent were then in favour.

per cent gave no answer.

one country to the next.

the other countries.

Brussels.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 22 September 1983)

Germany 'behind leaders' in biotechnology

In the promising field of biotechnolo-Lgy research, Germany falls short of nternationel etandards.

According to an independent advisory commission appointed by the Bonn Education and Science Minister, this field is one of vital importance.

"Its great innovation potential supports expectations of new products and changes in the production of natural substancee end basic chemical compounds", sald the report, published in

Seeing work in this field is still in the basic research stage, Germany still stands a chance of catching up on the leading countries, the USA, Japan, Brltain and Switzerland.

Biotechnology comprises five areas: microbiology with the aim of discovering and breeding micro organisms with new typea of physiological characteristics.

- biochemistry and molecular biology.
- genetics and genetic surgery.

 cell biology and immunobiology. biological process engineering.

Whereas there have already been measures to improve the situation in the field of genatic engineering, there are definite shortcomings in tha fields of bioreactors and new biotechnological processes.

The tendency is too strong to forget about German performance and buy the equipment abroad.

The Commission confirmed in ita report that the broud approach to biotechnological problems and the multidisciplinary cooperation necessary "are difficult to put into practice within the framework of today's university structu-

The two existing lurge-scale research institutions present a "most licterogencons picture, with many outstanding work groups alongside muny disappointing ones."

The Commission was "fuscinated" by the research and development work conducted by the Institute for Biotecitnology ut the nuclear research facility in Jilich (IBT) but there was shurp criticisin of the larger (350 ugainst 100 personnel) Society for Biotechnological Research in Brunswick (GBF).

According to the report, the "current

managerial and organisational structura is inappropriate" and the scope for action is "unreesonably restricted" by too many official bodies and confusion about the area of clear-cut responsibili-

The organisational structure as practised when the SPD ran the Research Ministry in Bonn has led to a situation in which "the GBF in fact supervises It-

Such e structure makes it impossible to run the organisation properly.

Although there is room for interdisclplinary activities in Brunswick, the institute does not take full adventege of these opportunities.

Work groups which meet the international standards, for orientation towards long-term epplication-oriented beslo research and for cooperation between in dividual departments are "very much in o minority".

Although some groups are carrying out good basic research, there is a lack of a link to long-term appliation.

"Measured in terms of International standards, the results of many groups must be regarded as below average", said the report.

Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber has announced that he will be doing ell he can to remove tha backlog criticised by the commission. Joint efforts are needed by industry, scieoce and the

Riesenhuber will also talk to "nll thosa involvad" about oce of the centul demands mede by the commission:

"In view of the limited menne available, the clear lack of highly qualified scientists for managerial functions, and the efforts to boost efficiency", the report regarde o merger of tha various research facilities as absolutely essential.

"Taking into account the existing Infrastructural framework", Brunswick should be given priority as a possible location.

However, the GFB can only be "mcaningfully continued" if the organisationul structure is rudically changed and the "scientific responsibility of the board of directors" and the poaltion of management strengthenad.

> Peter Philipps (Die Welt, t5 September 1983)

hirty eight per cent of the popula Changing views tion of the EEC approve of the extension of the nuclear energy programme. They feel that nuclear power is esabout nuclear sential to safeguard energy supplies. However, 37 per cent strictly oppose plans and feel that nuclear energy is asenergy sociated with unpleasant risks.

> which heve no nuclear anergy plenta: Ireland, Grecce, Denmark and Luxem-

> Only in France does the survey show an actual majority for the extension of nuclear anergy (51 per cent). In technological terms, France is the most odvanced country in this field. It has proportionally the most nucleer energy compared to total electricity output.

> In the Federal Republic of Germany there were 37 per cent supporters (1978: 35 per cent).

The fact that now only 30 per cent of West Germans see nuclear energy as linked with unpleasant risks (1978: 45 per cent) is seen by the commission as

proof that the feer of nuclear energy has become less in West Germany.

The survey, which was carried out on 9,700 representative persone in EEC countries last year, showed that were more opponents to nuclear energy among people classified as politically left-wing. There were more supporters among the "centrists" and "right-win-

Whether the respondents lived near to a nuclear power station or not, this hed hardly any effect on the results.

When asked how the energy problems of the future can be best solved, only 10 per cent point to nuclear energy. Most EEC citizens (51 per cent) name the following "desirable solutions": tbc development of renewable sources of energy such as solar energy, biomass, wind and wave energy.

In its summary to its report, the Commission underlines that these are the least developed of all the sources of Hans-Peter Ott

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 September 1983)



The top companies are as follows:

the German Opera ballet company from

Berlin, the Hamburg State Opera ballat

company, the Cologne Dance Forum,

the Stuttgart ballet company, and the

If the number of tours over the past

few years is taken as a yardstick, these

companies represent West German bal-

The Berlin German Opera ballet

eompany, for example, put on 30 per-

formances in the United States during

The Hamburg company appeared 23 times in Holland, Belgium and South

The Cologne group managed 26 per-

The Stuttgart company was runaer-

The frontrunners showed their

The Berlin company had no guest

performances at all, and tha Cologne

group only managed eight in Brussels,

Gent, Ljubljana, Belgrade, Luxembourg

John Neumeler and lils Hamburg

company at least had 17 ovening and 2

workshop matinéo performances in ci-

Wast German TV compunies.

strength aven more during the following

up with 44 performances in Sofia, the

United States, Canada, Mexico and

formances in Sweden, France, England,

America during the same period.

Holland and Switzerland.

Israel, Holland and Frence.

let "outside" of the Federal Republic.

Wuppertal Dance Theatre.

the 1980/81 season.

England.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Tougher waste-disposal controls approved



he Federal Republic of Germany is probably Europe's lergest producer

The Federal Cabinet has just approved tougher regulations for dealing with special waste.

Pederal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann is hoping that further parts of the amendment, which deal among other things with recycling, will also be accepted by the Cabinet before the year is out.

Special waste is defined as such waste which "depending on the nature, composition or amount" presents a "serious" danger to health, the water and the air, can burn or explode and which contains germs.

Up to now there has been no standard procedure in individual German States for disposing of speciel waste.

If the concentration of harmful aubstances la regardod as harmless, the extent of risk as acceptable, and a proper disposal as "uneconemical", the toxic substances are allowed to legally flow into the seas and rivers.

Up until the yeer 2024, for example, the Beyer company in Brunsbuttel is to be allowed to pour 75,000 cublo metres of Industrial waste into the River Elbe every hour, without being obliged to say what is in the waste.

Mixed with eand, for example, highly toxic waste can find its way into the household waste as "solvent-content Waste."

Some waste products are simply declared "economio goods" and are thus not subject to any waste disposal regulations.

Gne alm is to prevent the latter, at least for certain dangerous substances.

Drinking water 'under threat'

Cicientists believe that there is a Sworldwide threat to the quality of drinking water.

Pollution is increasing, delegates to a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Grganisation (UNESCO) conference in Koblenz heard.

The 350 scientists from 50 countries dealt with the problems of water shertage and the danger to the earth's ground water stocks.

Hydrologists confirmed that ground water is still not treated with sufficient

Many agricultural areas are overfertilised and many farmers tend to use too nuch manure at the wrong times. Even farmyard manure and liquid

manure pose a threat to ground water: "Everything the yard produces", said one speaker, flows in winter on frozen ground into other water channels and

In view of the many questions still unanswered and the drametlo developthus into the ground water, ment of environmental problems, Rie-Today's concrete jungles make it senhuber asked the 700 delegates from more and more difficult for surface 18 western netions to conduct an open water to seep into the ground. Ground discussion. There were no representatives from the Soviet blec countries.

water stocks cannot be replenished. EEC Commissioner Nerjes seld the All (Kölner Stedt-Anzeiger, 3] August 1983) main problems facing European envi-

Specially equipped customs checkpoints are to be set up on the various national borders to make It easier to uncover some of the tricks of internetional waste disposal "tourism."

This a direct -- and positive -- consequence of the seandal surrounding the barrels of toxle waste from Seveso. By introducing a "recycling law", Zimmermann bopes to prevent tho

waste of raw materials. However, the reservetion that such recycliog must be "economically viable" may present too large a loophole

for the throw-away fanetics. The Federal government bes not yet taken up suggestions by Hesse's Minister for the Environment to make use of the existing laws to ban the production of certain poisonous materials.

For example, there are restrictions on the use of but no ban on the production of the highly toxle PCB, polychlorinated biphenyl, which can be used as a refrigerant and is a base material for dioxine, the Seveso polson.

Zimmermann is going for "a better control over certain used olls" -- Including those which contain PCB.

Even pesticides which are banned in the Federal Republic because of their danger can atill be produced and oxpored to Third World countries.

According to ostlmatea by the World lealth Organisetion, there are over half a million cases of intoxication there

Despite bad experience to the contrary, the West German government still believes in the protestations of trade circles and encourages returnable bottles instead of the ene-way packaging.

uropean steps towards protecting the environment were outlined at a

EEC Commissioner Kerl-Heinz Nar-

jes sald it is planned to control large-

He also announced an emergency

Bonn's Minister for Research and

Technology, Heinz Riesenhuber, urged

gnise and fight damege to the environ-

The International dimeasion of envi-

"In view of the open elrspace over

together closely and in mutual trust."

planning must be taken into account.

sults and put things into practice."

Alongside air pollutants, in perticular

ronmental problems, he seld, is under-

observed throughout Europa,

programme to control atmospherio pol-lution.

meeting in Karlsruhe.

scale industrial furnaces.

Martin Urban (Suddentsche Zeitung, 21 September 1983)

Europe reveals plans to cut pollution

ronmental policies could be tackled successfully. The discussion about the introduction of unleaded petrol in the Federal Republic showed that.

delegates to do all they could to reco-Negotlations with the Japanese motor industry, on the other hand, were proving more difficult.

lined by the damage to the forests to be Even though many problems could be solved in these discussions, the European Community should not resort to protectionist measures on the car mar-Europe," be said, "we can only solve our environmental problems if we work

Narjes is hoping that a European overall solution, the Erga project, will bring about a further breaktbrough on reducing car pollution.

sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, heavy metals and photo oxidants, factors of The project's report on pollutant dryness, frost, biotle damage, and forest emissions from cars is to be presented to the Europeen Commission at Easter Riesenhuber continued: "We must pool the information we already have eo that we can then coordinate these re-

As Narjes underlined there is also recearch into the effects of reducing car emissions on the refining costs, energy costs end the motor industry itself.

In the meantime, Narjes urged the EEC member states to reduce the lead content of their petrol to 0.15 milligrams per litre.

He announced that a European regulation on large-scale furnaces is to be presented in November. This will mean that industrial plants throughout Euro-

The local communities are left to face the problems. However, within the framework of the amendment, Zimmermann will be taking a closer look at the problems of packaging. Regulations are needed here as voluntary agroements

Experience has shown that harmful substances can be poiaonous in lower dosages than the official "limits."

This was pointed out recently with regard to ulr pollution by the Buvurian ninlater for the Environment, Dick.

The burning of waste material, a mcthod preferred in Buvaria, cunnot be the

Zimmermann is also taking a look at other European countries. Yet there is also plenty of toxic material which comes from Germany.

Each year hundreds of thousands of tons of waste are transported by heavy transporters from the Federal Republic to a special waste disposal alte In Schoneberg, near Lübeck, in Bast Germany.

Water risks

As a special report by the Brenien Environmental Institute confirmed in summer this yeer some of this toxic waste finds its way beck into West Germany via the groundwater.

West Germany Itself has enough problems with its waste disposal sites, evon with the "well-kept" ones,

There are at least 45,000 (estimate by the Federal Environmental Agency) old rubblah tips and waste disposal sites in West Germany, a kind of ticking time bomb.

The success of new legislation will have to measured in terms of the extent to which waste is prevented and not merely disposed of, recycled or burnt.

the forasts.

duce emissions.

have to be examined to chet dernisation possibilities. Insome cases, the plants will a transitional period of ten period being closed down.

Together with these suggested jes announced the presentation jes announced the prescotation was stast Harald Nagell, the Lutopean emergency programmed the pollution of the stroopean energency programmed post at Wiesbaden Technical energy post at Wiesbaden Technical energ

sulphur content of sale

Is also to be regulated in an ECS coment, after spraying matchstick died way

The Commissioner alse and greater research efforts in Europe During the coming weeks on August 27 in Puttgarden. Commission will be provided support for about 40 restard

granting ebout DM7bn. A further DM10bn are ear environmental research in

Cleaner and HEARTS cash save lating the ballet companies:

Financial benefits of a an armchair assessment the easte of acidaving them legates at un environma nor, mirror, on the wall, Who is

The meeting was converted to now, nobody has ever found Aspen Institute to deal was many West German ballet diblem of dying forests.

According to en OECD sold question every morning.

halving of the emissions for the control of mirror which could help them car exhausts would be below at tell them whether a nameless the benefit gained which large omer has already made it to the somewhere behind "the seven the fairest of them all?

somewhere behind "the seven And this study does not

into account the enormous only way to find out more about metion and popularity of the bal-There were 27 delegates to have a good subjec-

countries including Poland spaces, ehoslovakia. They eppealed to who can decide how such consemnatories of the Geneva Continual be fairly rated? The critics? begin reducing sulphur decidence? Or evan the ballet pertrogen dioxide emission. The art themselves?

gy it was agreed, is evaluated the criterie should be chosen to

However, the President of success? And, finally, how could German Environmental to success be compared in a kind of hit Lersner, underlined during and West German ballet companies? forence that there is a base time upon questions. limit to the reduction of allows to guest performances by the rewhich is much lower than his two companies at least gives us an dard

Which company has appeared Although there is still a gat answers will show how popular research to be done on the lets are abroad. This criterion between pollution of the red indicate that not much is thought and the dying forests the red indicate that not much is thought

and the dying foresis, this the ballet companies from the Bava-used as an alibi for doing the State Opera and the Germun Opera

It was important that there are Rhine.

while have not yet been fully be Bremen ballet company, on the environmental entastrophs of the hand, is more popular. forests take preventive series, while last three seasons, Reinlin the end, it was cheapens Holfmann and her young teum pollution at the right that a visited Paris, Brussels, London, West Germuny had failed to be following Dance Studio from an is also an internutional "int." The ble run by Susanne Linke, howepo will be subject to official is not affiliated to uny particular All measures must be undersite and is thus dependent on tours is income. This mukes it a special

In the draft vorsion, celling to the known pollutants it before, are basically five compunies with thermal performance. In are worth serious consideration. The West German regular trying to discover which are the large-scale furnaces serve at a successful (the sporadle appearant A limited operating lices) by the Freiburg, Heidelberg and granted for plants which have the companies do not warrant inbeen approved of. The older have to be approved to the state of the state

Assignment for notification of the guidelian Lurich Sprayer

wiss sriist Harald Nilgeli, the "Zu-

medium-scale industrial industrial industrial probation of eight months im-

the Internstional warrant for his aled to his apprehension by border was pleced under provisional in Labeek and then released on "the town in which he is resident,

The feature film boom on German

ties such as Paris, Leningrad, Luxembourg and Lausanne. The Stuttgart ballet company, which made its way to Rome and Winterthur,

was supported in its success by the season's tour of South America (Buenos Alres, Cordoba, Santiago de Chila, Sao Paulo, Montivideo).

However, those company's 24 performances still couldn't compete with the 35 performances by the Wuppertal group in Paris, Vienna, Australia and The Wuppartal Dance Theatre also

showed a lead for tha 1982/83 season: 43 performances in London, Rome, Brussels, Parls and Milan, not to mention visits to France and Switzerland.

For the first time, however, the Hamburg company moves in close behind with 32 ballet evenings and three workshop matinées in New York, Paris and

The Cologne and Berlin companies still exhibit a meagre yield with two performances in Bucharest and four performances in San Antonio/Texas re-

The Stuttgart company raally slipped down a peg. Marcia Haydea team recordad only fifteen performances in Prague, Salzburg and Paris.

Is this cause for eoncern? A changing trend? According to the press spokes-Pina Bausch and her Wuppertal comman for the Stuttgart ballet company, pany taka a clear lead with 55 appea-Rainer Woihsyk, not at all. rances in South America, Mexico, Italy,

Ho puts the slack period down to tha lack of financial backing, which is particularly important to a large company like the Stuttgart one. Many Invitations to perform, therefore, simply had to be

Rainer Woihsyk refers to a certain curiosity gap with regard to the Hamburg company. The Stuttgart company is already known evarywhere.

Although this sounds pleusible, two other reasons are just as valid.



Pina Bauech ... clearly in the lead nu-

John Cranko'a choreographies, which used to be the Stuttgart compeny's real crowd pullers, have now become goneral international property. Any ensemble that wanta to ba successful has to inelude them. You don't have to go to a guest performance to see them any lon-

A second reason mey well be the fallure of the Stuttgart company to develop new ideas and prevent the threatenng disinterest of part of its audlence,

If the anaouncemeata by the ballet management is to be believed, all this will change in the near future.

Mayba tha Stuttgart performers will be in demand agaia, perhaps the financial problems will be solved.

Although a look in tha mirror can present a slightly distorted image of reality it often triggers new Ideas on how to change that image. Hartmut Regitz

(Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 10 September 1983)

The squabbling about American film TV buys films packages for the Gormun TV audience, and the accompanying millionmark legal suit, hua recently put the spotlight on the purchasing policies of The subsidiary of the ARD television stocks last

company, for example, Degeto (Frenkfurt) has not only been busy buying materlal for presentation in the near future, but "panic-buying" for the 1990s.

Each year la buys 180 feature films ty ratings". from all over the world, just as many TV series and about 200 other TV pro-

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bild und Ton (Organisation for Picture and Sound) has an annual budget of DM65m at its disposal.

In the face of expected price increases for films in the wake of new media dovelopments, it feels obliged to buy now while the prices are still low.

This is a plausible argument. The purchasing prices for films have inreased since the mid-seventles et a faster rate than the general rate of inflation namely, from a avarage DM120,000 to an average DM140,000, a fact pointed out in Munich by the deputy manager of Degeto, Franz Everschor.

Of the 40,000 films selected over the years, Degeto chose 10,000 of them.

On average, four feature films arc shown each dey on German TV. ARD. the first channel, presented 262 films in 1982, the ZDF, the sacond channel 257, and the various (regional) third programmes 855.

TV channels is unbroken. As Everschor (Der Tagessplegel, 23 September 1983) pointed out to a study group on broadwhile (cheap)

casting history in Munich, "the films nre still right at the top of the populari-

This wasn't always the cese. The foundations were laid during the 1960s. Today, twelve per cent of total TV programmes are feature films.

The series put on by the ARD and ZDF, Das Filmfestival (The festival of films) and Der besondere Film (The special film), have increased popularity. In a move eway from the classic Hollywood or sentimental Helmat films (films produced in an ideelised regional

setting), the film editors wanted to see

whether a blend of entertainment and

quality could attract oven more viewers. And attracted they were. Even the third programmes, which used to be reserved for experimental film productions, many of them with:

subtitles, now show first-rate material. The viewers are being given more and more say in what is to be shown on TV. Helnz Rühmann can be sean alongsi-

de François Truffaut, Louis de Funes alongside Luis Bunuel. The Initiators of this move feel that they desarve the eredit for improving the viewing figurea for directors such as

Ernst Lubitsch, Bernardo Bertolucci or Claude Chabrol. The cet-and-mouse game between the

film and TV, the "feud between hostlle brothers", is likely to continue now that the whole media structure, from cablo TV to video, is changing.

The purchasing-policy problems are just a sign of thesa changing times.

Even countries rich in film tradition. such as Britein and Italy, are noticing a drop in standards. The effects take longer before they are felt in the relatively Inexperienced Federal Republic of Germany. The raritles from the more off-

beat nations cannot fill the gap. The big US companies are producing fewer and fewer films which have

an ever-increasing budget. Everschor, who was unwilling to go into great datails on account of the ongoing negotietions for a film package. feels that it's better to go straight to the producer. Middlemen, such as the prosecuting party in the current legal disputa, Taurus Film Munich, should only be used if they can offer attractive film packeges put together from different sources.

The Municb-based communications researcher, Wolfgeng R. Langenbucher, tries to etraighton the picture out somewhat by modifying the positive influance of TV on films.

Deapite more leisure time, less people go to the cinema, If there was for some reason no TV, there would be a sharp increase in einema going.

Langenbucher feals that only the fact that the amount of leisure time has increased along with increasing TV viewing has saved the cinema and newspaper media from being displaced altoge-

of the children had helped bring this

should try to prescrive this very personul

Other schools have meanwhile foi-

lowed the Essen oxompia. They now

permit the children to decorate their

clussrooms and make them less imper-

After all, it is not the small rurul

chools where violence and vandulism

The reason is quite simple: there is

no anonymity in vilioges and small

towns and the conduct of the Individual

child does not go unnoticed by his

peers who thus exarcise a "social con-

More ond more parents now opt for

private day and boarding schools which

have axparienced and unprecedented

boom in the pest few yeare despita the

Though middle class parents find it

hard to raise the money, they consider

the hordship worthwhile. Their children

inva small ciasses, personal contact

with their taachers and obove nil they

Children who live in constant fear

ennnot be expacted to perform well ut

high cost of private education.

are not exposed to violence.

thrive but the hugo, impersonal teach-

ing complexes of the big cities.

It was only naturni that nil of them

7iolance and hooliganism have become a major problem at metropolitan acheois.

Biackmall, vandalism and physical threate are common. Parents fear for the safety of their children.

Vandalism in schools has cost Hamburg DM14m over the past ten yeare. It costs North Rhine-Westphalia DMi 0m

Then there is the psychological damage to chlidren.

The problem is worst in the huge big city schools where children and juveniles form Mafia-like gangs. Protection money is extorted. Those who resist get beaten.

Tha normal pranks of only one ganeration ago have turned into brutality and violenca.

In Bochum, a i4-year-old recently stabbed a blackmallar of the same age because he was no longer abia to pay tha prica. In this instanca, Masia mathods resulted in death.

Teachers, parents, psychologists end the police don't know bow to cope. Many major high schools have introduced vigilante groups.

More parents accompany their children to school and pick tham up after-

Psychological counselling centres ere trying to get to the root of the problem. One reason is constant violence on telsvision end other medla. Tha children want to try out what they sea.

Experts In America, where drug nddiction and violence in schools have been the main problem for yeers, also sce a connection between this and the daily TV.

But this is probably not the only reason. The Peychological Counselling Centre in Dtisseldorf blames some of the viotence on confilets within the **CHILDREN**

Hooliganism, vandalism and violence in the playground

olassroom, excessive scholastie demands and the lack of opportunity for ssif-realisation and self-assertion.

In the anonymous surroundings of a big school, children fael lost and disorlentad, which leads to o feeling of haiplessness. This, in its turn, can essliy turn into aggression.

The functional and efficient school buildings lack the immently young peopie need for their wellbeing and healthy development.

Classroome are overerowded, and there is excessive rivalry among the ohildren. In most instances, tha form teacher is no longer the person children can go to with their problems.

Even at homa, most chlidren and juveniles no longer find outlets for their spirit of adventure. They have little opportunity to develop and pursue new hobbies, end with many of thesa young people listlessness is the order of the

Yet aven minor changes in everydoy lifa at school could improve things, as demonstrated by an Essen school.

There, an entire school was permitted to decorate its classrooms as the children piensed.

The youngsters painted their classroom wells with pictures showing a jungle with onimals, landscapes and streat

Every classroom suddenly had its personalisad appaarance and every one

Sigrid Latka-Jöhring (General-Anzelger Bonn, 16 September 1983)

Foreigners' tiny tots exposed on the roads

times us often as Gorman children in

Their injuries tend to ho moro severe

Of tha ii children who died in West

to do comething about it.

Tha experiment involved about 350 from six municipal day care centres. Si-

aim was to provida parents and kindergarten teachers of pre-school children with practical aida for traffic education and to test the effectiveness of the educational material of the Chil-

The results will later be used in the general traffic education of foreign chil-

Among the major points were behaviour in traffic and the teaching of traf-

Children were taken on excursion and meetings with their parents were

Senator Pieroth and members of the

Failure? Numericine school tooy lying is risky, especially Most children start start especially suys education is children, of calo some places "Wa are nli femilist

and often intalligent and w dren who oro nevertheless Suddeutsche Zeitung dish and psychologically and ed," she snys.

"The point is not all the standard uses 130 doctors in valietween 6 and 6.6 years flous parts of the world on contact a crough for school 120 met in Munich to compare them don't reach that standard should be tween 6.7 and 1/2 wide ranging.

"Children who are sented banked on irreparable injustice," spill with ansa man. He speaks German. The speaks German who can look back at the cases involve Germans 25 years of experience in help have been referred to him through the has found that me with had high IQs.

with had high IQs.

She recommends not any thanks's doctors face is people with to school "before it has later throblems...

through the anthropological playing died on Lusthansa flights. Most A school sterter should be under treatment for cardio-vascu-

A school sterter should have inder treatment for cardio-vascucontrolling his apontance indesorders. They had flown without
keep moving, he should have a medical advice.

Cd from the pudgy shape of the indiance's head doctor. Dr Halmut
the leaner shape of a young fire, suggested that people being
if at all possible, he should have a for major cardiovascular disorlost all his milk teeth. But the inhould report this when booking.

Child should have a certain in the first tokat countars should try to
stoming and be able to concess the passengers volunteer the informa-If in doubt, pastpone, upl

Zillmann, pointing to it Zillmann, pointing to the Schools that operate on Reput his is unlikely to be popular. Are ner's theory of a 7-year in the ora pale woman in har 70s to recently that nee.

l'rou Zillmann: "To slat

you need is mora courage and

medy the situation."

next lower class.

dreds of "foilures."

"The change of environment

The psychologist also make discussion became heated when that children should be swe issue of transporting patients who school in the spring and la beart stiscks was raised.

become this would be the be lefthense guidelinee prohibit tranunijusting to the child's rhylm thing people in the first eight weeks
But what is to be done will be a best attack. But they came
has already started school is a der criticism, especially by American
it turns out that his performed tors. deteriorating on the year prope

mity when u child come by tearly two million children up to poor marks. Even adults on the age of 15 have accidents in get top marks for their day to the age of 15 have accidents in the best response to poor the ld in seven.

The best response to poor the ld in seven.

Ity to get to the hottom of the late includes only reported accidents. und to discuss with the child be the. The figure is more likely to be million, delegates to a doctors

Frau Zillmann herself is thing in Munich were told, heen successful with her lift is lens Jürgen Christen told the Gerven recipe which she calls is a Paedistric Society's meeting that everage this meant every shild had

This amounts to taking it four or five accidents by the time of school for a while (white for she was 15. done on a doctor's or print thisten, head of the Lübeek Paediacerfificate), taking him sway to Clinic's research team, said 40 per refor a few weeks or even at of deaths in that age group ara recreation and sport and there an accidents. him to echool and putting

The psychologist stresses used the method successfully

1st year, 52,194 children up to age 13 and 64,169 aged between 15 and were lavoived in road accidents, sad tended break from school, the man Automobila Association vacation atmosphere and MAC) figures,

vacation atmosphere and Residual states along make the previous neumannia shake the will to perform shake the shake the

They told the meeting about patients who had no problems with flying only two weeks after tha attack. But they stressed that the duration and altitude of the flight are important.

In earliar years, domestic Lufthansa flights rarely flew higher than 8,000 metres (26,000 ft). But this is different now with 10,000 metres (33,000 ft) no rarity.

In the pressurised cabin of a jet, an altitute of 8,000 matres corresponds to a norms1 altitude of 2,200 metres (7,200

"Many passengers still believe that conditions in a pressurised cabin are tha same as at sea level," Dr Basrk told tha maeting. The decision on whether to allow a heart attack victim to fly is to be made jointly by the patient'e own doctor and a Lufthansa contract doctor.

Lusthansa spokesmen draw ottention to the fact that International Civil Avistion Organisation (ICOA) guldalines lay down a six-weak gap betwaan heart attack and flight.

Patients who must have a permanent oxygen supply can now get this even on long flights thanks to the aviox oxygen bottle with replaceable cartridges. Tha davice passed its acid test racently on o flight from Peking to Frankfurt and

Patients who have to be transported lying down can now make use of what Is known as the medical compartment, a totally enclosed cable with a sickbed.

There are no more fears that other passengere will be disturbed by sounds or smeils coming from a sickbed. Lufthansa transported 700 "horizontsi" passengers last yaar.

Problems of tropical medicina wera dsalt with at length, particularly moloria and tha growing resistance of the disease to prevantive medication.

On some flights to maiarial areas, tha cobin staff issued prophyloctic pilla to passengars who ignored the rule to start taking the pills two weeks before departure. But the practice had to be discontinued because it was not allowed. Armin Ganser

(Soddeutsche Zellung, 15 September 1983)

Doctor explains agony behind pain research

T ittle is known about pain despita the fact that it is a sensory perception just like heering or saeing, Professor Burkhart Bromm teld tha seventh annuel meeting of the European Neuro-

A thousand doctors and scientists from many parts of the world came to Hamburg for the meeting.

Professor Bromm works with a pain research group at tha Hamburg Univarsity clinic at Eppendorf Hospital.

The team has a blg advantaga because of the many research centres at tha hospital, he sald. This masna that researchers and practising doctors could work more easily together.

Professor Bromm mentioned the ethlcal problems involved with pain research. Anybedy doing research in this field must inflict pain. But athlcal grounds made it difficult with both man and animal,

Experiments with volunteers were however, takiog place world-wida. They were conducted under strictly ethical considerations and involved only relatively minor psin.

The latest research results showed that pain couses changes in the brain currents measured by alectroencephalographs (EEC).

"These psins and their severity can be accurately measured by the picture an BEC provides," he said.

This could help in the treatment of people suffering from chronic pain and snable doctors to determina the effectiveness of painkillers.

Pain measuremente couid also help doctors deelde whethar or not to operata on a patient to provide reliaf.

It should also be possible to find answers to such questions as whethar man ara really mora sansitive to pain thon women, whether blondes suffer more thon brunettes or white people more than coloureds.

"Pain has many components, among

Professor Roland Gaedeke of the

Freiburg University Paadlatrio Clinic emphasised tha frequancy of what he

called bagatelia accidants among smali

children: For every fatal accident thara

are 40 accidents regulring hospitalisa-

them rational and emotionsi ones that sciance should examine," asid Professor Bromm. But the measuring of brain wayes, an approach that could soon lead to railable Indications about the severity of a particular pain is only one aspect because psin goes beyond something that can be measured In tarms of "volt" or "ampere". Pain also comes In diffarent "colours", ha said. Selentists the world over are now

working on a pain dietlonary. They hope that this will halp them to cinesify it through such terminology as "burning", "stabbing", "cutting", "drilling", 'repulsive", "pleasant", "intense" or

What makes this type of pain scale difficult to apply is the fact that the sevarity of pain differs from one part of the body to the other. The closer to the head, the more severe, anid Professor

Tha Hamburg researchers are also delving into the physical reactions to psin, using such criteria as rising or failing blood pressure, widening of the pupils and palenese along with the fact tbat, given certain atress situations, the body can temporarily refuse to register pain at all - as in the case of some massive injuries.

Tha reason for this te assumed to be the excretion of endorphines, a morphla-like substance supplied by the human body itself. Gisela Schutte

(Die Welt, t5 September 1983)

Traffic risk

Continued from page 12 project have now iesued an interim re-

A preilminary analysis showed that the parents of foreign ohlidren must ba more intansively included in traffic edu-

Senator Pieroth said that the availabie troffic education material was inlequate and that new ways of present-Ing Information to foreigners must be

Videotapes could be mada available through rental ahops or shown in recreational facilities for foreigners.

He said that the experiment had sbown that the decisive element in traffle education was parental cooparation and that even the soundast of educational projects in day care centres were no substituta for the parents' example.

Foreign parents reticent to take an active part in traffie education. He attributed this to the parents' own difficulty in coping with metropolitan traffio. All people who collaborated in the

project were in fayour of continuing the M120,000 expe

Representatives of AWO and the Road Safety Council depiored the fact that neither the Senate nor the Bonn Labour and Social Affairs Ministry have so far pledged any further funds.

They also deplored the fact that research into the reasons why the children of foreigners are more accident-prone than German children has not been progressing.

The Berlin Senate paid for one-third of the experiment. The other two-thirds were paid by the Bonn Labour and Soclal Affairs Ministry and the Road Safety Council.

(Der Tagesspieget, 24 Soptember 1983)

Bitte einsenden an: Please mail to: Prière d'envoyer à: WELT...SONYTAG lch möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen. Bitte machen Sie mir ein Angebot für "Dia Große Kombination" I am interested in real estate/ investment advertising in Germany. Please make me a quotation for "The Grest Combination" Je voudrais publier en Allemagne une annonce immeubles/Capitaux, Faites mol une proposition pour la «Grande Combinaison» Estoy interesado en publicar en Alemania un anuncio sobre inmobiliarias/inversiones de capital. Sirvase remitirme información detallads sobre «la Gran Combinación» Desejo publicar um anúncio imobiliário/de capital na Alemanha. Solicito uma oferta para «A Grande Combinação». Desidero pubblicare in Germania una inserzione nei settore immobili/Capitali

Axel Springer Verlag AG DIE WELT WELT am SONNTAG Gradirei ricevere un'offerta della «Grande Combinazione»

tita same ege group. were children of foreigners.

Poreign chlidren under fiva ure in-voived in traffic accidents fuur

than those of Garman children and the death rato is mora than four times us

Barlin traffic accidents in 1981, nine This prompted West Berlin Sanator

for Economic Affairs and Transport Elmar Piaroth and the Berlin Arbeiterwohifahrt (AWO), a workers' welfare organisation, to launch a pilot scheme

children from AWO kindergartens and mllar projects have been launched in Bochum and Frankfurt.

dren's Traffic Club.

fle rules through toy vehicles.

Continued on page 13

children

ighty per cent of accidents in which oren die are drowning, fails and

mora serious.

taged children.

'Three million' injured a year

death diminishes with age.

ken bones ara the most common accident rasults with older children. Youngar ones are hurt mostly by polsoning

brought up by single parents were more accidant-prone and thair accidents were

Christen wants special preventive measures for these groups. Professor Joest Martinlua of tha Munich-based Max Planck Instituta for Psychiatry, confirmed the accident prone nature of apecially and psychologically disadvan-

Professor Martinius stressed that children whose cerebral davelopment is impaired before the accident also run a higher risk.

tha children's age while the risk of

The Lübeck researchers bave evidence that children are in as much dangar at home or during leisura time ae on the road. Foreigners' children, especially Turks, those less well off, and children

tion, 100 to 200 regulring madical treatment and about 1,000 that call for no professional treatment. These accidents differed from tha Skull fractures, concussion and brofatal ones only regarding the severity of tha injury but not regarding their cau-

> Stresging the responsibility of adults, Professor Gaedeke said that it was up to tham to climinate sources of danger. quently responsible for putting danger Into a child's path by, for instance, planting polsonous bushes for decorativa purposes.

He conceded, however, that the manin-the-street finds it difficult to recognise daily living.

He said that 87 per cent of the respondents in one survey knew next to notbling about the polsonous properties of soma household items. Two-tblrds tought that the bydrocarbons contained in certain detergents were harmless.

Karl Stankiewitz (Keiner Stadt-Anzelger, 14 September 1983)

Name/Firm: Nom/Meison Nombre/razón social: Nome/Firma:

Anschrift:

Address:

Adresse:

Dirección:

ana Muller... a long march.

German, Hsns Müller from Dus-Assidorf, bas been made a member nf China's Penpla's Congress, tha nation's parlisment.

Tha People's Congress bss several thousand members who are sppointed rather than elected. It is not so much the generol assembly but the vsrinus enmmittees that have a certain leeway in putting forward recommendations, though even the committees can make no policy decisions.

Visitors tn Peking who take the troubla tn climb e small hill just murth of the "Forbidden City" (the Imperisi Palace) will lonk dnwn on a rather nrdinary linking residential area that in no way betrays the fact that it bas been set aside for China's VIPs.

Ons of the residents there is strongman Deng Xlanping; and nnly a stnna's throw nway, behind a red iscquered wonden door, lives Hsns Müllsr in a rather large house (as hnuses in China gn). The inner courtysrd has been artfully stylised into n Jopsnese garden - the work of Müller's Japaness wife.

Tha living room with its Chinese furnitura is sparsaly dacorated with Asien

Speaking heitingly, like somebody who finds it difficult to talk about himself, Hens Müller snys hn ultimately owes his membership in the Penple's Congress to Hitler, fram whom to fled to Claina. But he is far fram an ardinary emigrant.

Born in Düsseldnrf in January 1915 while his father was at the front, Müller wnuld probably still be living there if thn Nazis had not been swept tn power

His father was a Jew, so Müller was not alinwed to go in university. Sn he want in Basel, in Switzerland, in the autumn of 1933 and enrolled at the medi-

"I didn't think Hitler wnuld stay in power for more than a couple nf mnntbs," he says.

In January 1939, when Hitler hed siready gnbbled up Czechnsinvakia snd Müller had just received hia medical degren, he cama to reelise that there was little likelihnod of any resistance against the Nazis in Europe.

Hn decided to go somewhere where Hitlnr was still being fought. But since tha Spanish Civil War was almost over, this left him with China, which was still fighting against Japan, an Axis power.

Through friends, hn msnaged to establish contact with Mao's army, and a littla whiln ister he boarded a French ship in Marseilles to sail to Hong Kong. "It was a pleasent three-week voyage," he says.

It tonk months by ship, trsin and Inrry to get from Hong Kong tn the Chinese army, But the ermy he wound up with was Chiang Kal-shek's Kunmintang.

ACHIEVEMENTS

A German at the court of the mandarins

They tried to lure the young doctor into inining their nwn Red Cross, but Müller was revnited by the corrupt Kunmintsng officer corps.

Althnugh they kept a close watelt nn him, he maneged to get swuy and eventuslly reeched Yennen where Moo's tronps had thair heodquerters. His arrivsi caused e sensation.

Nobody cored much shout ideolngy in those deys. As Müller sees it lnoking back on that time, "sil that mattered was that I was against Hitlar. I myself was not interested in politics, except that I didn't lika Hitler."

He started off working in a Yennan hospital but found this work "ton pesceful". He asked to be sent in the front.

This meant another journey by lorry, on hnrseback nr nn foot aeross the Yel-Inw River and through the Japanese lines before reaching the liberated areas in tha mnuntsins.

Müllsr, whn bsd brought his surgicel kit with him frnm Switzerland, was appointed samy surgeon.

He had to operete under the worst of canditinas, mostly warking in pessent huts. His assistants and nrderlies were II tn I4-yesr-nid bnys, mnst nf them orphaned by lnoting Japanese tronps.

The hardships would have been unbesrable to anybndy who did nnt see u deeper meaning bshind them.

The fond consisted mininly of millet and a bit of vegetables on high days and holidays. -

There were thousends of wounded and hundreds of thousends died. Man's ormy was so ponrly equipped that it usually cost two lives in capturo

One day, Mülinr was caught in e Jnpanese ambush. Ho managed tn suve his skin but inst his surgicul kit.

He fled and fell lli with typhold and dysentory. This was computed by pnnr fnod and hendquarters decided tu order him back tn Yennan.

It was there that Mao Invited him to

Mülier: "Ho sat aimnst silently, leaving the tsiking tn me. Hs wented tn knnw exactly where I comn frnm, what thought about the war - bath in China and in Eurnpe. It was always I whn had tn dn the tsiking."

At that time he alsn met Deng Xianping, with whom he frequently played bridge after the war.

Deng was the political commissar of 300,000-man divisinn which was in Müller's medical care.

It was Müller whn taught Deng bridga and the twn neighbours still play a game from timn to time.

They were both heros of the revolution and victims of the cultural revoluon. But Müller's lot was somewhat casler than that of Deng Xiaoping. When the cultural rovolution cama ho - a professor by then - stayed aloof and survived it withnut bumiliation.

Since Müller's original intention was to stay only until the war against Hitier wes nvsr, he tried tn enlist American help in getting hame in 1945.

But the Americans barred the decenr nf Mao's Red Army from his homa

He nevertbeless inft thn army. He was given twn horses and one man as an escort and set nff on the lnng trek bnme via Russie.

They were under way fur minnths. getting almnst us fur us Innor Mnugolin - constantly forced by enemy tronps tu

In the end, his Chinese friends no innger found it hard to talk him into staying ufter all - nt least until the victnry nver the Nationalist troops.

The victory cumo in 1949. But until then ho had had in run from the enemy time und agniu. On one necasinu, he was inined by e Jepsness nurse, un Imperisi Army straggier.

"She captured ma." says Müller wryly of his wife.

By 1949 hs had spent ten years fighting with Msn's troops, beenming flusnt in Chinese in the process. His friends asked him tn stsy and help build up the ravaged nation.

Hs steyed for what he thought at the time would be "a little while innger," first as the director of a hospitul and Inter es professor of medicine.

He became a Chinese citizen in 1951, and from then an he was given ane affies after nanther. He was oppninted dean of a medical sclinol nt the uge nf

Ha had two children: n snn and u dnughter.

In 1960, he collupsed from nverwork. One yeur later, he was back ut wark in chorge of Peking's Medical School, an nifice he still halds.

Though Müller joined the Commu-

BROCKHAIS

lables. The emphasis is on the country's natural

supplied the data arranged in sec-st-a-glance tables in these new release

works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation,

of thunderstorms.

to distant countries and for scientific research.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning joint?

Bosic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to it

populsilon, trade and transport.

commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes ore available:

North and South America. 172 pp., DM 22.80: Asla/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80:

Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden !

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for dally age

BROCKHALSE

nist Party at one point, ide mained nilen tn him.

He views Chins's position IVING

Tudny, unbody goes hungy But he is realistic enough that China has a long waylor Hamburger @ Abendblatt He expects the mechan

problems to be nvercome in

nesc. "My nnse is too big forth

it is the big nases and lead as her talent art or skilled handi-peens that have always made in Opinions vary. In the opinion of se laugh at them. se laugh nt them.

The questinn of whether this is a judgment that may have ine question of whether is this is a judgment that may have against Hitler was work is influenced by injured vanity. Prohim. Thinking about it for it was a painter and unswers in his punderous with the circumstances until for a frenown. Friedrich Nietzsche left Germany I could hardly in invented plastic stage setting. And ed unything better. I'm said a also a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better in the said as a writer. Only recently a my life, but it was enything better.

(Die Zeil, 16 Septe

jectively, conceding that the cardes after liberation it remains the incredible But this, he says, must be light of what the old Chiman It is impossible to describe pupper world tions he fund when he full Käthe Kruse from hunger were lining the at Tudhy, imbody spectage.

furning and the developments:
cient industry to take slonger the world that Kathe Kruss crested He also stresses that are that, for many, an intact ans that an indicate the phantasy world of

problems to be overcome in field, where he has seemand the Kruss's own life, ironically, Modern medicina is too one a some ways the very opposits. She China, and the ostion will be from 100 years ago as Katherins fall book on traditional best in ie Breslau, the lilegitimate for many years to come, he we there of a poor Silesian seamstress.

Even though he has now he as a soult she daliberately lived member of the Chinese Peak is manout of wedlock as a protest gress, he does not think he as social attitudes of the time. She been reenguised as a full that for marry until her third child was nesc. "My onese is too big forth."

in later years he became merely usband of Kathe Kruse".

Meteorological stations is the talents of his almost 30 year all over the world all over the world is to buy one. "Make yourself had himself taken tha trouble to he said to his wife.

the Kruse dld exactly that. She handkerchlef filled with sawdust potato for the head to create her puppet. The enthusiasm of her er, made Kathe realise that she I special talent.



It wasn't ber first success in the world of the arts. As a 17-year-old actress she had appeared on the stage under the stage name of Helga Somin.

But the pull of the handicraft must have been stronger. In 1910 she tonk part in a competition run by the Berlin department store Tietz. Her puppets enraptured ant only the judges but alsn tha Berliners who camn to look at the entries. It was clear how Kathe Kruse's life was to change.

She sst up shop in a small town called Bad Kösen, near Naumburg in what today is East Germany, where sha lived with bar seven children.

Every puppet was mada by hand. Each had real hair, whre typical cinth-ing and above all, all had distinctive facial expression.

She placed great value on facial axpressions. Her youngest son, Max, a weil-known writer of children's bonks. writes in a newly released bnok hnw almost avery night his mother would go into the deserted workshop to look for faults in the finished puppets.

Facial expressiona ware the important thing. She would fasten notes to the puppets with instruction about what alterations were to be made.

"She doesn't laugh sweetly enough," or "she looks as if she has a pain in the stomach," or "she stares lifelessly".

This very precision is reputed to be the reason why the puppets won prizes at world exhibitions in Barcejona and Paris, why Queen Elizabeth bad one as a child, and why Csroline Kennedy, daughter of the assassinated President Kennedy alsn had onn. Kennedy was given the puppet by Chancellor Adenauer in 1963 when he visited Germany.

Puppets have not come from Bad Kösan for a long time. In 1950, the productinn plant was taken over by the East Germans as the penpin's works to produen "resi Käthe Krusn puppets" for export throughout the East Binc.

Kātba Krusn moved to Donauworth in 1952. There she built a new workship which is now run by two of her daughters, Sophie and Hanna.

The woman who gave her name to the puppers died in 1968. "Words from the beart are a world language," she once said, as she spoke about the success of her puppets. "This talk is international. The puppet is pronf of that."

Horst Schüler (Hamburger Abeodblatt, 17 September, 1983)

Aid worker reflects on lessons of her two Caribbean years

here in Germany could I Identify to closely with work?" asked humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climste, wind conditions and frequent and Gartzke-Baensch after two years ald worker in the Domincan Rein the Caribbean.

Working with people there is an exnce." She used ber knowledge of administration to help a that it will be difficult to adjust to da Germany again.

The Gartzke-Baensch is one of 200 en aid wirkers of the German depment service (DED). There are of women in the service now than were. In 1971, women comprised her cent of German aid workers. year, fewer than 25 per cent are. his is because wamen are overwhelmy employed in traditional female which as nursing or teaching. In the

ned Many African countries can their own women. the demand is constantly growing people in technical fields. In Ger-

Her husband was qualified for technelogical training.

minican Republic in 1981. Both war

to work on egricultural projects.

many, relatively, few, women are expe-

fight for almost a year to be recognised

She and her busband went to the Do-

rienced in technical fields,

order to get recognised.

She was trained in business administration.

At the beginning, the villagers went only to her husband for advice: "Because of this. I made a point of appearing slone to talk to people or at the courses I ran I won confidence to the point where they came to me for advice as a matter of course."

Colleagues from other parts of the Dominican Republic reported similar problems.

Frau Gartzke-Baensch's work was

aimed at helping the women to learn to run the cooperative themselves.

Ten years ago, 30 women in the village (population:200) set about working together producing peanuts to increase their income. What was lacking was material support and the basic knowledge of running such an enterprise. So Frau Gartzkn-Baensch ran regular courses in administration.

Frau Gartzke-Baansch: "I bad to It is exceptional in DED that a women has the chance to work with her as a competent adviser." She says husband, In only one country are there women must often do more than men in more women than men workers: in Yemen, where there are 14 out of a force of 25.

The reason is thet women doctors are needed. Women of Yemen are not al-

lowed to be examined by male doctors. At the DED centre in Berlin, a lot of thought bas been given towards the de-

olining number of women in the service. A women's group within DED is trying to increase awareness of the probiem. Because men decide programmes and cerry out must of the work in most development lands, the needs of women in these nations is often not fully apprecisted. Yet women found it much easier dealing with the women of developing lands, seld Frau Gertzke-Beensch.

Winnie Sträter (Geoeral-Anzeiger Bonn, 17 September 1983)

Help en route from jail to freedom

Wnmen whn sre released fram jail generally find the going tougher thon men in the same position. Most women find it more difficult to msko contacts' socially end they are mnre ashamed of having been imprisoned.

The city of Frankfurt runs a refuge to try and make the odjustment process essier. Its succesa rate since it was established in 1967 has been astounding.

Four hundred released wnmen have been through the refuge. The relspsn rata la nnly five per cent enmpsred with a national rate of between 50 and 60 per

The refuga centre is a converted shnp. It is a place where wnmnn can go and talk over their problems both with other former prism inmates or with the staff, who are skilled in various fields.

Work does not end after a normal working day. Staff make follow up vialts in the evenings to sea if the women are managing to handla their new life.

Many of the released women find, perhaps for the first times in their lives, that the refugn gives them a reliable contact without making moral judge-

One staff member said that first contact is normally made in prison six months before release. By the time the big day is due, the relationship bas developed into non of trust.

The day of releass is both the fulfilment of e wish and a moment of crisis. Anxiaties mount. How will they react coming from a world with few responsibilities to one with many?

A refuge worker explains: "It is not only a matter of material things like a place to work and a place to live. It is important that they work out an attainable plan to live by after release."

Relapse is most likely immediately after release. The refuge workers try to nip the problem in the bud. Each woman should be seen each day. Few are able to go straight off to live in a stable environment.

Psychological and social help is given. But the main belp is practical. The aim is to get the women to help

Few, explained the worker, could be allowed to make their way through red tape unaided. They tended to bave difficulties dealing with officialdom.

Approaching landfords was an uncomfortable experience. There was the ever present feeling that "decent people" were given preference.

All this involved more work for refuge workers. They must spend more time

Staff take a strong personal interest in casas. They are prepared without fues or bother to give up free evenings to see, for example, if a former charge has kept clear of trouble after staying off drugs for a year.

Drug addicts are the biggest problem. They are only looked after at the refuge if they take a cure. The incidence of drug-related offences among women is on the Increase.

The refuge is run by the State of Hesse, the city of Frankfurt, and social welfare authorities.

Sylvia Bergmann (Stuttearter Nachrichten, 17 September 1983)

